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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 20 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BAKING DISH

One of the most useful articles in household use. It contains an agate ware dish for baking pudding, cakes, etc. This placed inside the silver covering is entirely unseen, and is then an ornament to any well set table.

The method of serving even a well prepared pudding often determines the comments upon it. By using one of these Baking Dishes they will all ways be flattering.

No sideboard is complete wit hout one.

The price need not hinder you from possessing one. We have them in best quadruple plate at $6.75. We guarantee all our silver plated ware to give entire satisfaction.

Challoner & Mitchell

ON THE NEW LEAF.

RIGHT at the beginning of the new year we want to talk to you a little while about what we mean to do in 1903.

We believe you will be interested because any improvements we may institute will make your buying just that much more satisfactory to you.

Let us ask you to remember that this store was a better store in 1902 than in 1901—and you will understand why we so confidently assure you that it will be better in 1903 than ever.

The constant growth of our business seems indisputable evidence that we have succeeded in what we have endeavored to do—that is, to build up a permanent, regular line of patronage; to so conduct our business, and to so treat our customers, that "once a customer, always a customer" should really be true as applied to those who come to us.

Wisdom comes with experience. The careful watchfulness which we have at all times exercised brings its reward in the shape of plans, ideas and suggestions of means whereby we can serve ourselves better by serving our trade better—things apparently trifling, yet of much influence more or less direct.

The year just closed has been a very gratifying one to this establishment; it brought to us many new customers, and we lost none of our old ones. We were able to take excellent care of all who favored us with their orders, and they were not backward about expressing their satisfaction.

In view of all these things, we realize that we will have to work hard and earnestly to make good our prediction that this will be a better store in 1903 than in 1902, but we are prepared to do it. We earnestly request you to pay us the courtesy of a visit, even though you do not leave an order, and we believe you will see abundant reason for keeping your name on our list of patrons this year.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO, GROCERS

AN IMMEINSE STOCK OF
1903 WALLPAPERS
The very latest designs in Paper Decorations, Paper-hanging, by first-class workmen.
J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.
'Phone 406.

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ROQUEFORT
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ENGLISH STILTON
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Player's Tobaccos and Cigarettes
CANNOT BE BEATEN!
Turner, Beeton and Company, Limited, Agents.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Cadboro Bay, December 7, 1902.
Mr. E M. Nodek, Victoria, B. C.
Sir,—The Prairie State Incubators purchased from you last season have given the greatest of satisfaction. The first hatch we had 85 per cent out of eggs over four weeks old, and they were the largest and strongest chicks we ever saw from any machine.
The Prairie State is a very strong and well made machine, simple to operate. The regulator is perfectly self-acting. With us the machines never varied more than one degree. We used no moisture. We are yours respectfully, Quick Bros.

QUAMICHAN HOTEL
DUNCANS
Reconstructed, rebuilt and newly furnished throughout. Heated by hot air. Electric bells, bath and all modern improvements. Sample rooms for commercial men. Good hunting and fishing.
FRED. H. NELSON, Proprietor.

CHEAP FUEL
COKE
$4.00 Per Ton $4.00
Delivered
Apply Gas Works
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Real Estate!
Only 11 lots left at $100 each, off the Esquimalt road, inside the city limits.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Agents for the Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.
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For TAILORS.
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MAINLAND or BRITISH LION CIGARS
Always the same.
Enormously the largest sale of any cigar in British Columbia.
For sale everywhere.
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General Agents for British Columbia.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:
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—IS THE—
Headquarters for all Kinds Holiday Goods
Don't delay in ordering what you require, as they are leaving our store every day in barrowfuls. The range carried by us is wider this year than ever before. You are safe enough in asking for anything from an anchor to a needle, and at prices that cannot be beaten, at HASTIE'S FAIR.

HAY
Try us for something good, Island Hay, and guaranteed good.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
City Market.

LIVELY CHASE.

Runnaway Freight Car Pursues Passenger Train.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 3.—There was a thrilling race on the Wilkesbarre & Eastern railroad today in an attempt to avoid a collision. A freight car loaded with ties ran away on the steep grade at Yatesvill. The passenger train for Wilkesbarre had just left the station. The flagman heard the noise of the on-coming runaway car, and the engineer was signalled to put on all speed. The engine driver opened up the throttle, but the freight car continued to gain on the passenger train. Seeing that a collision was inevitable the passengers from the rear car were hurried into the front ones. At Kineytown the runaway car crashed into the rear passenger coach, derailing it, and also throwing the freight car from the track. No one was injured, but the passengers received a shaking up.

CIVIC CORRUPTION.

Porto Rico Mayor Arrested For Peculations.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 3.—The mayor of the city, Manuel Egozcue, has been arrested and is held in $5,000 bail, on a charge, made by insular official inspector Holst of destroying the records of the city water receipts. These constituted only evidence of alleged extensive peculations. The allegations against the mayor were originally made last October in a petition of citizens which was presented to the governor, and which asked for the prosecution of the mayor. The editor of the News, which published the text of the petition, was arrested October 23 on the complaint of the mayor, on a charge of libel This arrest caused considerable excitement, which ended in the shooting of two men. Since then other officials have been arrested and are being prosecuted for alleged shortages in their accounts and embezzlements. The peculations are said to range from $6,000 to $43,000, and misappropriations of other funds are also alleged. The arrest of the mayor today created great excitement; mobs congregated in the streets and surrounded the office of Attorney Acuna, who has undertaken the defence of a former city official named Rivera, who turned states evidence. Shots were fired, but no persons sustained serious injury.

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By One of Our Many Customers.

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WAREHOUSE AT VANCOUVER
Victoria, B. C. January 1st. 1903.
Wishing You The Compliments Of The Season.

P.R.Brown Esq.
The Colonist P & P. Co.
City
Dear Sir,
We have just completed the mailing of the circular letter which you got up for us, and before it becomes a thing of the past, permit us to congratulate you on the excellent manner in which you have carried out our ideas.
The style and general get-up of the circular is, in our opinion, quite equal to the best work of printing houses in Eastern Canada or the United States, and reflects great credit on your Company.
With the Season's Compliments,
Yours truly
THE BRITISH AMERICA PAINT CO.
R. D. Munro
Manager.

A Lively Meeting

Chris Foley's Campaign For the Dominion House Starts a Row.

Socialist Speech Brings Up a Turmoil and Police Are Summoned.

Lights Are Turned Off and the Audience Disperses Before Officers Arrives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 3.—Chris Foley started his campaign last night in the Dominion by-election by a meeting in Labor hall. Mr. Foley stated that the Dominion government had been false to its pledges in the Mongolian question. He made an emphatic protest against the lassitude of the government, and claimed that the alien labor law enacted by the government some years ago was not enforced. He spoke in favor of admitting machinery free of duty.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foley's address, a Socialist took the platform and announced, in effect, that there would be no redress for the laboring man until the present wage system was abolished. This caused an uproar, and the Socialist element became so demonstrative that the police were called for by telephone. Their services, however, were not required, as the lights being turned partialy out, the meeting broke up.

Mr. Richard Alexander, son of Mr. W. H. Alexander, has been appointed secretary of the Vancouver Lumbermen's Association in place of Mr. W. T. Stein, who has resigned.

The Tar Flat stabbing case was investigated by the police magistrate yesterday. It appears that the real reason of the quarrel was a dispute as to wages. Wurtas worked for Costello in getting out shingle bolts, and believing he was not being treated honestly in the payment of wages, got into an altercation with Costello and assaulted him with a club. Wurtas admitMs the assault, bat says that Costello attacked him with a knife first. Costello pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault made against him. The magistrate reserved his decision.

David Healey, United States immigration commissioner, has returned from Washington, where he consulted the Bureau of Immigration regarding the Chinese exclusion act.

PAYS IN SILVER.

China Says Cannot Pay Gold Indemnity.

Shaighai, Jan. 2.—The Taotai has paid the January installment of the international indemnity on a silver basis. He expressed his inability to accept the interpretation of the Protocol adopted by the International Bankers' association.

ROSSLAND SNOWFALL.

Several Roofs Collapse Because of Weight on Them.

Rossland, Jan. 3.—The snowfall in Rossland this winter has established a new record. Half a dozen buildings have collapsed as a result of the burden on the roofs. The damage is not heavy, as the buildings were as a rule unused. Today the roof of a boarding house caved in, but no one was injured, the occupants having ample warning.

CHAMBERLAIN AND MILNER

Two Great Men Meet at Last on South African Soil.

Charleston, Natal, Jan. 3.—Lord Milner, the high commissioner in South Africa, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, had an impressive meeting here today in the presence of a great crowd of soldiers and civilians, many of whom came miles across the veldt to witness the reception of the commissioner by his chief.

Lord Milner and his staff mounted the steps leading to Mr. Chamberlain's special train and there was a look of decided pleasure on the thin features of the Colonial Secretary as he grasped Lord Milner's hand.

There were cheers and loud calls for a speech, but Mr. Chamberlain contented himself with briefly thanking Lord Milner for the welcome and the two officials entered the observation car of the train, which steamed off towards the Transvaal followed by the cheers of the crowd.

Pretoria, Jan. 4.—The special train bearing Mr. Chamberlain and his party arrived here at midnight. The Colonial Secretary met with an enthusiastic reception.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

Sails for United States by Maria Theresa.

London, Jan. 3.—Lord Charles Beresford is to sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa from Southampton tomorrow.

END IS NEAR.

King of Saxony Cannot Live Many Days.

London, Jan. 3.—A despatch from Dresden to the Central News says that the German specialists, who were called to attend the King of Saxony, held a consultation today and issued a bulletin declaring his condition to be critical. It is believed at Dresden that there is little hope of the King living more than a few days.

BUILDING STRIKE.

New York Machine and Iron Riggers Stop Work.

New York, Jan. 3.—Through a strike of the machine and iron riggers work on nearly all of the big buildings now in course of construction in this city is at a standstill. The riggers, who now receive $3 per day for foremen, and $2.25 for helpers, and a nine-hour day, demand $5 per day for foremen and $3.50 for helpers, with an eight-hour day. The Master Riggers' Union made an offer of $4 per day for foremen and $3 per day for helpers. The offer was rejected by the riggers. There are between 600 and 800 riggers idle as a result of the strike, and their being idle has thrown between 5,000 and 6,000 men out of work.

DIAMOND FIELDS.

Enormously Rich Finds North of Pretoria.

London, Jan. 2.—"It seems to be beyond question," cables the Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that large and enormously rich diamond fields exist North of Pretoria."

AGAINST DUELLING.

Pope Declares It Belongs to Middle Ages.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The Pope is about to issue an encyclical against the practice of duelling. He will appeal to all Christian Governments to suppress the practice, which is described as a survival of the middle ages.

ARBITRATION.

Peru and Bolivia Have Agreed to Arrangement.

Washington, Jan. 2—The Bolivar minister has received a cablegram saying that the Bolivar Government has signed a treaty for arbitration with the Republic of Peru to settle the boundary question. The arbitrator selected is the Argentine Government.

ST. JOHN BENEFITS.

It's An Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good.

St. John, Jan. 3.—The embargo on cattle via Maine and other New England seaports has resulted in shipments via this port being more than doubled.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The Cattle Bureau of the State Board of Agriculture today expressed its belief that the foot and mouth disease is now fully under control from the fact that no new cases had been found or no additional premises have been quarantined for a week.

Seizing All The Vessels

Germans Frightened People of Porto Cabello By Suddenly Landing Marines.

It Was Simply For Purpose of Clearing Harbor of Small Craft.

(Le Guayra, Jan. 3.—The British gunboat Sumbador, formerly the Venezuelan war vessel of that name which left here yesterday for Trinidad with a number of prizes in tow, was obliged to return to this port last night, owing to the hawsers carrying away repeatedly on account of the heavy gale blowing and strong contrary currents. The British cruiser Tribune went out to her assistance. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, left here at 3 p. m. for Curacoa, where she will coal. The Germans suddenly landed a force of marines at Porto Cabello this morning and took possession of the customs house and wharves before resistance could be offered. The excitement of the inhabitants was intense and they prepared to defend the rest of the town. Streets had already been barricaded when it was announced that the landing of the Germans was only a movement taken in order to clear the port of small craft and render the blockade more effective. This had a calming effect on the people, who at first believed that the allies intended to occupy all the customs houses in the country. The revolutionists are active on the outskirts of Porto Cabello.

Washington, Jan. 3—Nothing has been heard from either London, Berlin, or Rome, in the nature of an answer to President Castro's amended proposition relative to arbitration. The United States ambassadors and charges at capitals named have advised the State Department that they have delivered the Castro proposition at the foreign offices.

The condition which President Castro attaches to his response to the allies' arbitration proposal is in the nature of an alternative proposition. Almost from the beginning, showing an aversion to The Hague tribunal, Castro, while accepting the principle of arbitration, asked that the case be tried by one of the American republics. As President Roosevelt already had declined to sit in the capacity of arbitrator and as some of the reasons which inspired him in his declination would apply with equal force to the chief executive of any other American state than the United States, he was obliged to withhold any endorsement of this proposition of President Castro.

The reference may be dismissed from the field of possibilities, and unless Castro is unexpectedly insistent upon his own plan the original proposition of reference to the Hague tribunal will carry.

BROTHER GETS IT.

A. L. Sifton Made Chief Justice of Territories.

Ottawa, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—A. L. Sifton, brother of the Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Territories in succession to Judge McGuire, who has resigned.

The number of homestead entries last year was 22,194, compared with 9,145 during the previous 12 months, an increase of 13,049.

Mgr. S. Baretti, the new Papal delegate, arrived today and received a cordial reception from the Catholic dignitaries.

A site has been given by the Government for a Methodist church at Dawson.

The Canada Atlantic railway will ask parliament for authority to extend its line to Sault Ste. Marie.

A report has been received from Assistant Commissioner Wood that the report of a raid by Indians on a trader's store on the Upper Pelly is without foundation, as is the story of a massacre by Indians.

R. H. Meyers, M. P. P., Minnedosa, has been appointed county court judge for Provincher.

BANK ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Blew Up Safe and Got Large Amount, But Were Captured.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 3.—Five men entered the First National Bank of Abingdon early this morning, bound and gagged the nightwatchman, and leisurely blew open the vault. They got $4,900.

Quincy, Ills., Jan. 3.—Two of the men who dynamited the First National Bank at Abingdon and stole $4,900, were arrested here today. Both men carried pistols, and tried to draw them on the officers who made the arrest, but were overpowered and disarmed. The captured men gave the names of Edward Raymond and J. Haynes. Raymond had a card bearing the name of R. A. Vince, of the Government secret service. He admitted that he himself had been in the secret service department. The money found on them amounted to $1,752.

Another Collision

Grand Trunk Express and Engine Come Together Near Niagara Falls.

Fireman Killed and Three Other Men Badly Injured in Wreck.

Mr. Greenshields Says Canadian Marconi Land Company Will Soon Be Operating.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 3.—(Special)—Another accident occurred on the Grand Trunk road just West of Merriton tunnel. The Chicago express due at Niagara Falls at 6:55 a.m., collided with an engine which was running to Hamilton light. The engine emerged from the West side of the tunnel in a deep cutting in the embankment, and the crash was terrible. Fireman Disault, of Sarnia, of the express, was killed, and engineers Buckpitt and Duke and fireman Horning were seriously injured. The passengers all escaped with a few bruises.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—(Special)—Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright says that unless some new developments transpire, the Provincial Attorney-General's department will take no action with regard to the recent disaster at Wanstead. The matter at present is entirely in the hands of District Crown Attorney Julius P. Buck, of Sarnia. A searching inquiry was begun by the Grand Trunk authorities at London yesterday. A number of operators who may have overheard messages passing between despatcher Kerr and agent Watson will be called.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—Montreal is to be the centre of business operations of the Canadian Marconi Company, which proposes to establish commercial offices in every city, town and village in the Dominion, and will in all probability reach out to Alaska, and as far as Cape Nome. Willard R. Green arrived here for the purpose of organizing the company, and John Oppe, of London, England, is here to take charge of the Canadian management. They are at present making their headquarters at the offices of J. N. Greenshields, K. C. As already wired, two men have been sent West, and are now in the Rockies looking for a desirable site for a station. The prairie station in all probability will be near Stony Mountain. As soon as it is opened, messages will be exchanged from the top of Mount Royal, Montreal. Mr. Greenshields said today that commercial work of the company will be in full swing in a few months.

S. H. Blake, K. C., when asked for a reply to statements made by Premier Ross at Owen Sound, replied that he had not read the Premier's speech. "Life is too short," he added, "and there is better literature." The by-election contests are very hotly contested.

Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—(Special)—The wood famine in Winnipeg is evidently a thing of the past, so much so, that there are at present 280 cords of wood in the C. P. R. yards, over 3,000 cords which they complain they cannot get unloaded.

Mr. William MacKenzie and General Superintendent James, of the Canadian Northern railway, left today by the C. P. R. for the East. Mr. MacKenzie will go through to Toronto.

The premises of Clark Bros. and Hughes, undertakers, on James street, were badly scorched by fires today.

James Botner, of the Hudson's Bay Company, was badly injured at Yorkton today by the explosion of a gas generator.

VETERANS OF THE MUTINY

Old Soldiers Received by the Viceroy and Duke of Connaught.

Delhi, Ind., Jan. 3.—A grand assault-at-arms in the durbar arena was the feature of today's festivities. Thousands of British and native soldiery participated in artillery and cavalry displays, tent pegging and other feats of horsemanship. Subsequently the viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and the Duke of Connaught received the Mutiny veterans at the Central camp.

Lady Curzon and her guests witnessed the reception from the verandah of the vice-regal residence. Lord Curzon and the Duke spoke to every man of the battered column whose rows of medals pinned on faded, old time uniforms, civilian clothing or flowing native garments, recalled the revolt of nearly half a century ago. To one blind old soldier, Lord Curzon said: "I am sorry you could not see the durbar." "Thank you sir," came the reply, "I felt it."

REAR END COLLISION.

Another Trainman Loses His Life.

Fairview, Pa., Jan. 3.—As a result of a rear end collision between freight trains on the Nickel Plate road, near here, early today, the engineer, Harris Belding, of Conneaut, was instantly killed, while Brakeman Gherlein of Erie, had both legs so badly crushed that amputation will be necessary. John Gardiner, another trainman, was severely injured in jumping. Belding's body was cut completely in two.

WAGNER OPERAS.

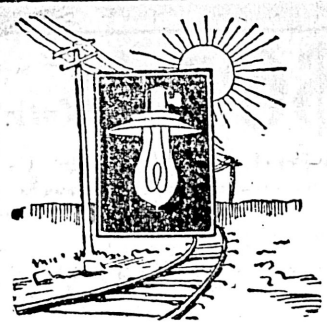
Heirs Received Large Profits During the Year.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—Wagner's heirs received a total of $115,000 in royalties during 1902 from his operas, exclusive of the Bayreuth profits. "Lohengrin," the most popular, yielded $68,000. It was given 997 times in Germany, 420 times in Holland, France and Italy, and 312 times in Great Britain and the United States. The next most popular opera was "Tannhauser," which netted $32,750.

BANK PRESIDENT'S SUICIDE.

Head of Colorado Financial House Shoots Himself.

Silverton, Colo., Jan. 3.—James H. Robbin, the missing president of the Bank of Silverton, which closed yesterday on account of his disappearance, was found dead today three miles from town. He had shot himself in the head, it is generally believed that the bank is in a sound financial condition, and that Robbins was mentally deranged. He was about 45 years old, and leaves a wife and three children living in Denver.



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It is the straight track to successful, economical and satisfactory illumination. Try it!

B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

35 YATES STREET.

Struggled In Mud and Water

Victorias Beat Royal Artillery at Rugby Six to Nothing.

J. B. A. A. Basketball Team Wins From Fernwoods by 4 Points.

The Rugby match between the Victoria Seniors and the Royal Artillery at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon, was witnessed by quite a fair sized crowd, who thoroughly enjoyed it from the spectator's point of view; the ground being so moist and muddy that every time a man came down he made his impression not only on Mother Earth, but also on the on-lookers, who showed their appreciation by peals of laughter and gibes from the sarcastic little boys in the grand stand. The spin of the coin went to the soldiers. Schwengers returned the kick off well down the field, and after two or three scrums, Gr. Kellett got the pigskin out of the scrum and made a dash, but was brought down before he had gone far. The soldiers were pressing the Victoria backs pretty hotly till Schwengers got it and carried it out by the Victoria quarter line. Lieut. Milman broke through the throw in, making a dangerous dribble, but was stopped by Goward, who kicked out of touch by the half way line. Gr. Rivers got the leather, making a dash only to be brought down by Patton. They disappeared together in a pool of water and the spectators fearing lest peradventure they should be drowned, Schwengers got the ball from a scrum on the soldiers' quarter line and dribbled it behind the posts, out of play before he could check himself and drop on it, which gave the soldiers a brief relief for a very short time. Berkely getting it from a five yard scrum, dribbled behind and Cornwall dropped on it, scoring. Schwengers took the kick and failed to convert. Goward returned the soldiers' 25 yard kick, behind the sticks, Coward getting it again sent it out of touch on the half way line. The soldiers broke through the throw in, taking the ball in close proximity to the civilians' line. They, however, were checked by Janion, who passed to Pettigrew, who made a very clean dribble, but was stopped by Gr. Sexton, kicking out of touch. He getting it again from the throw in, made a neat dash, only to be brought down by Patton. Hurst now got a chance to show the soldiers he possessed a fine wind, and was something of a sprinter, but unfortunately he was reckoning without Gr. Sexton, and the slippery condition of the turf, so came to a sad end in a puddle of water, very near the line. Jaegers sent it behind, and Janion dropped on it, covering himself with mud, not glory, as he was off side, which was the means of giving the soldiers a chance to get the pigskin away up the field, only to come back again with Cornwall behind it this time, leaving a trail of mud behind him. He looked very formidable with his black face and glaring eyes. Nothing daunted, however, Gr. Sexton dropped on it behind the line and saving the situation for the R. A. Schwengers returned the 25 yard kick and Gr. Lyons got an off side kick on Cornwall. The soldiers were rushing things for all they were worth till Pettigrew, the big fellow—as the Tommys have nick-named him—dribbled the ball and mud well down and passed over to Cornwall, who carried it on a little further, then sent it out of touch by the soldiers' quarter line. Gr. Kellet got the ball from the throw in and came up the field like a streak of mud, but was brought to earth by Schwengers, who was more formidable than ever, as he had a great deal of moist loam clinging to his garments, greatly adding to his weight, which is no small item. Jaegers made a very good dribble, just before the whistle blew for half time.

The mud covered heroes lined up again, each side with the intention of muddying the other if they could not do anything else. Gr. Rivers saved a most determined rush of the Victoria forwards by a well directed kick down the field, which Schwengers sent back. Gr. Honour, the man that runs in sections, made a very good dribble, but was stopped by Goward, the cleanest man on the Victoria team. A series of scrums took place on the half way line, and at times were almost invisible from flying water and mud. Br. Longbottom put an end to the fun, however, by making a very good rush, but Jaegers was soon hanging on his knees. After two or three more scrums near the half way, Janion made a very good dribble, but Gr. Rivers taking in the situation in a glance, came after him, leaving rivers of mud and water behind, and put an end to it. Gallop was now doing some very heady work, making short dashes and kicking very effectively. Patton also was doing good work. He kicked the ball behind the soldiers' poles; Janion and Gr. Lyons raced neck and neck to touch it down, but in some unaccountable way, the former was unable to stop and drop on it, go gave a graceful exhibition of how to steal a base on the slide mid much mud and laughter. It was not long before Pettigrew and Schwengers learnt the art. Lieut. Milman made a splendid dash through the scrum near their quarter line, and sent the leather to Gr. Longbottom, who kicked down to Goward, who promptly sent it back. Berkeley got it, making a good run and passed to Schwengers, who was toppled over by Gr. Kellett. Berkeley passed to Gallop, who got it over and scored. Pettigrew took the kick but failed to convert. The soldiers were now working as if their lives depended on it, but it was of no avail. The Victorias were too much for them; the last ten minutes of the game the ball oscillated from the Victorias' half way line to their quarter, so ended one of the muddiest games played here for a long time. The score stood 6 to nil in Victoria's favor.

London, Jan. 3.—In the football match today at Jedburgh, Scotland, between the Canadians and Jedburgh first club, the Canucks scored 8 points to their opponents' 3. There was no scoring in the first half. Ogilvie, of Montreal, made a dashing run and changed his course. Mabon tackled him, but no goal followed. Ogilvie of Montreal opened, scoring in the second half for the Canadians. Tait of Vancouver kicked a pretty goal. Scholefield of Victoria next scored, and Tait just missed a goal. The Canadian forwards showed magnificent dash play, which was occasionally brilliant. Canada played a splendid game, exhibiting fine combination.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Engineers succeeded in defeating the Egeria Association football team yesterday afternoon at the Work Point Barracks, by a score of four points to nil. The play was very fast from start to finish; the soldiers did what they intended to do.

BASKETBALL.

The game last night between the J. B. A. A. and Fernwood basketball teams was, as predicted, one of the fastest of the season, and judging from the applause, it was very evident that the interest of the on-lookers was on the game. The Bays succeeded in carrying off the honors by a score of 12 to 8 points. At half time the Fernwoods lead by 1 point; they started off very well in the second half by scoring a goal in a minute or two after the start. The Bays not liking the looks of things went at it hammer and tongs, and scored four goals and a penalty shot. Then the Fernwoods got a penalty and goal in close succession. Smith shot another penalty for the Bays. Some of the neatest combination was exhibited last night that has been seen for a long time. Each team at the outset recognized that it was up against its equal; the pace was too fast to last, and gradually slacked off. The Bays had the best of the game for the first few minutes, and if their shooting had been superior they would have won the game with a bigger margin. The Fernwood backs soon got on to the style of play, however, and evened things up.

The first game in the Junior Basketball League is to be played on Monday evening between the Victoria Athletic Club and Work Estate teams, at the V. A. C. hall, commencing at 8 o'clock. The V. A. C. team will be chosen from the following: M. Douglas, H. Sargison, V. Ireland, W. Loat, H. Matthews, I. Walker, T. Fisher and A. McNeil. The Work Estate team is as follows: W. Fry, B. Cousins, guards; E. Hosker, centre; A. Jaegers, R. Strachan, forwards.

PING-PONG.

The Victoria Cricket club pingpong tournament, which takes place at the Dallas hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday next bids fair to be a big success, judging from the number of entries that have been received. The committee hopes that lovers of the games of cricket and pingpong who have not entered to play, will be on hand as spectators to help the good cause. The admission has been fixed at the small fee of 25c., which includes both evenings. The drawings and the handicaps will appear in Tuesday's Colonist. Following are the entries received to date:

Ladies' Singles—Mrs. Carr-Hilton, Mrs. Joule, Mrs. Travis, Miss Allison, Miss M. Gibson, Miss C. Jay, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Garesche, Miss Robinson, Miss Nellie Joule, Miss M. Cridge, Miss M. Rickaby, Miss M. Newby, Miss Edith Shrapnel, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Callum.

Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Joule and partner, Mrs. Travis and partner, Mrs. Hilton and Miss M. Rickaby, Mrs. Gibson and Miss Allison, Miss C. Jay and Miss Robinson, Miss Shrapnel and Miss Brown, Miss Stannard and Miss Aggie Russell.

Mixed Doubles—Mr. Hilton and Miss Connie Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Joule, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rickaby, Mrs. Carr-Hilton and Mr. F. E. Hart, Miss Atkinson and S. Child, Miss E. Walbran and Mr. F. N. Denison, Dr. and Mrs. Garesche, Mrs. G. Cuppage and Mr. R. Monteith, Miss N. Todd and Mr. F. Hanington, A. Maclean and partner.

Men's Singles—L. B. Trimen, W. York, L. S. V. York, S. Carr-Hilton, Geo. Simpson, C. Foot, S. Child, H. G. Dalby, R. G. Monteith, P. W. Keefer, F. Hanington, C. S. Wilson, J. Joule, V. Wolfenden, Hon. E. Dewdney, J. Leeming, Hugh Hart, Dr. A. J. Garesche, J. E. Cornwall, F. K. Pinder, F. W. Ashby, A. Marconini, L. Foot, J. Simpson, E. B. Wallace, A. D. Belyea, J. Hart, B. Green, N. Carmichael, John Greig, J. J. Irwin, Norman Hardie, B. Schwengers, F. G. Fowkes, J. B. H. Rickaby, R. Jaeger, R. Fell, A. Maclean, F. G. White, O. McDonald, J. P. Hibben, W. F. Williams, H. Fuller.

Men's Doubles—Rickaby and C. S. Wilson, Hugh Hart and J. Hart J. Leeming and G. Wilson Dr. Garesche and L. B. Trimen, A. Marconini and F. Nixon, R. G. Menteith and B. Wilson, F. G. Towkes and J. Greig, J. B. Corbet and J. G. Cornwall, York brothers, R. J. Fell and partner.

THE TURF.

The run of the Victoria Hunt club yesterday afternoon from Mr. F. B. Pemberton's on Foul Bay road, was most enjoyable. There were 16 out for the sport, including two ladies. True the going in places was heavy, but the gallop through the B. C. Cattle company's ranch fully made up for the balance of the run. The hares started off, taking the slip bars off Foul Bay road, into Mrs. Pemberton's, out again onto the road, over Shotbolt's Hill, through the Chinamen's, over Oak Bay avenue, into Mr. Booker's, onto the beach, and through the B. C. ranch, reaching the end of the run 50 seconds before the leading hounds, but in an appearance. There were no spills, but one lady nearly came to grief over a rather nasty jump. She, however, was put aright by three gallant horsemen. A new departure was one of the hares being a lady, who took all the jumps in a way that showed what the ladies of V. H. C. can do, in fact she gave her brother hare several leads over some formidable jumps. The hounds lost some time at the first part of the run owing to a false trail laid by the hares. However they made this up by the pace they went through the B. C. ranch. They had the hares in sight on two occasions, but fortunately they reached cover before being caught. The next run will be from the Royal Oaks on Saturday next.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CHEAP WIRELESS.

Marconi Says His System Will Supersede Post Office.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 3.—Over a thousand people attended the public reception given Signor Marconi by the mayor and town council of Glace Bay last night. In a speech Marconi said wireless messages would be so cheap that they will supersede the post office.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

Part 1.—UNDER PENAL SERVITUDE.

By "Number 43" (All Rights Reserved.)

"* * * He suddenly seized the officer and endeavored to fling him over the rails."

SPEAKING to a well-known M. P. in the lobby of the House of Commons one night, the Hon. Member (who is himself an authority on all things penal) observed: "Many attempts have been made from time to time to convey a clear idea of what English prison life really is, but although I have read almost everything yet written upon the subject, my notions are still very hazy, and I always feel like one treading on slippery ground when I approach it publicly."

This remark of the honorable gentleman expresses very clearly what one has long felt in connection with what many consider to be the most important department of the public service; for whilst "Red Books" and other similar publications may impart some useful information as to the ground plan of a prison, the number of bricks in the building, the cubic space which it occupies, and the amount of £ s. d. which it annually costs the country, they are completely at sea in regard to facts which 99 per cent. of the ordinary reading public most desire to know something about—to wit, the inner life of our penal establishments.

In the series of prison articles here commenced, the fullest and most reliable information will be given in respect to the economic phase of the subject, but flesh and blood shall take precedence of bricks and mortar. So much by way of preamble.

Apropos of "flesh and blood," my earliest prison recollections refer to one whose "great bulk of limb and boundless mendacity have been the theme of many discourses and the subject of many verses. I allude to Arthur Orton, alias Thomas de Castro, alias Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Bart.

I was standing in the centre "A" hall or "division" of Pentonville prison on the 2nd March, 1874, when my attention was drawn to this huge mass of humanity. He had just then arrived at the prison, under that terrible sentence of 14 years' penal servitude, passed upon him by the then Lord Chief Justice (Cockburn).

The difficulties experienced by judges, juries and a host of legal illuminati to furnish the "claimant" with a name were trifles when compared with those experienced by the executive authorities at the "Model Prison" to furnish him with a pair of breeches! Quoting from notes made at the time, "Nothing that a rather extensive wardrobe could supply came within measurable distance of those gigantic limbs, and it was not until a certain sartorian genius, then undergoing a sentence, took the matter in hand and devised a suit of unknown dimensions that "Sir Roger" was in a condition which allowed of his journeying in public from Pentonville to Millbank prison, where, as a Roman Catholic, the first stage of his sentence was worked out."

There were many distinguished prisoners in Pentonville during the "seventies," but, with the single exception of the notorious "Charley Peace," who there wrote the confession which subsequently led to his execution at Leeds, and saved young Habron from the gallows, none caused so much stir as the great bank forgers, Macdonald and the brothers Bidwell.

It may be remembered that this trio were convicted of a series of systematic frauds by which the Bank of England lost nearly £100,000.

Sentenced to penal servitude for life, they made a desperate bid for liberty whilst detained at Newgate, and had it not been for the clumsiness of a certain member of the gang, there was very little doubt at the time but that at least two of them would have got clear away.

As it was, a misunderstanding led to the discovery of the plot, and on their removal to Pentonville prison each convict was placed in a specially-guarded cell and subjected to extraordinary supervision.

I conversed with the junior member of this forging fraternity (Austen Byron Bidwell) at Chatham prison some years later, and then learned much of the private history of that remarkable prisoner.

One little incident is worth recording here, as illustrating the proverbial unsmoothness of the course of true love. Bidwell was enamored of a young lady of great personal beauty, to whom he was subsequently married at the English embassy in Paris.

Scarcely had the nuptial knot been tied ere the "bolt from the blue" fell; the fraudulent practices of the conspirators were suddenly discovered by a mere accident, and Bidwell with his bride fled to Cuba, from which "loophole of retreat" he looked forth and thought he could defy the limbs o' the law who were in pursuit of the gang.

He had reckoned without his host! A special extradition treaty was speedily passed, Cuba gave up the fugitives, and the bank forgers had to face the music at the Old Bailey, with the result mentioned above.

Nearly nineteen years later the still ardent lover was released by a special order of the Home Secretary (in consequence of a conspicuous act of bravery by which he saved the life of a fellow-prisoner), and once more rejoined the wife of his young days; but they were again separated, by death, shortly afterwards.

Contemporaries with Bidwell at Chatham prison were the two Irish soldiers, O'Brien and McCarthy, who were also undergoing the dreadful life sentences for an offence against military discipline committed in Dublin during the Fenian agitation in the sixties.

I knew John O'Brien personally, and indeed, with Bidwell we formed a kind of triumvirate, which, one has good reason to believe, exercised an wholesome influence upon some fellow-prisoners. Of McCarthy I saw but little whilst at Chatham. He was, however, a most quiet, inoffensive man, and his sad end recalled the very worst days of the "slaughter house," as that prison was then appropriately called.

When the Irish prisoners were released, it may be remembered that a public reception was given to them on their return to Dublin. The large building in which the meeting was held was packed from floor to ceiling, and the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the vast audience.

Poor McCarthy rose to his feet, in response to a call from the chair, and, having given a brief but pathetic account of his prison experiences at Chatham, was about to resume his seat when he fell dead upon the platform!

Sudden deaths, murders, suicides and mutilations were much more common in those days than they are now, as a more humane spirit has been infused into the administration of our prisons; but even in these latter days some tragic scenes are often witnessed by the inmates of all penal establishments.

It is very rare indeed to find the governor of a prison actually murdered as was Captain Price. But attacks on prison warders are of frequent occurrence, and I have seen no less than five killed outright in my time; whilst the number of those who have been maimed and injured for life at Chatham, Dartmoor and Portland during the past 20 years is very large indeed.

I was in the quarries at Portland one afternoon when Warder L—— was suddenly attacked from behind by two prisoners (whom he had "reported" for some breach of discipline a few days previously) and nearly murdered.

We had just returned to labor at 1:15 p. m. when suddenly a loud "Oh!" was heard coming from the direction of the crane, and on looking around I saw the two prisoners, who had that afternoon rejoined their party, standing over the prostrate form of the warder. He had been struck down by a blow on the side of the head, and just as I caught sight of the group, one of the prisoners was again about to strike the unfortunate officer with a small "pick," which he held aloft in both hands.

Had the blow descended, there would have been an end to Warder L——'s existence; but the "crane man" seized the uplifted weapon, and, three other prisoners rushing upon the assailant, he was at once thrown to the ground and the pick wrested from his grasp.

One old convict drew out the small nickel-plated whistle which every prison warder is provided with, for the purpose of summoning assistance whenever needful, and, blowing away with might and main, soon brought a number of officials to the spot.

A convict gang deprived of its leader is apt to become disorganized, and things looked very ugly indeed before the arrival of the relief officers. Order was, however, soon restored, and the whole gang, surrounded by warders and civil guards, was marched back to prison and placed under lock and key.

Warder L—— eventually recovered, and is, I believe, still in the prison service, but he had a "narrow squeak," and the brutal ruffians who attacked him were properly punished by a liberal application of "the cat" and a long additional term of inprisonment.

I happened to be in Parkhurst prison a short time ago when a deliberate attempt to murder one of the most fatherly warders in that large establishment was made by a convict undergoing 15 years' penal servitude for an assault upon his superior officer in the army.

This man had some grudge against Warder M——, who was in charge of the "cleaners" party, and as the gang was at work on one of the top landings of the prison he suddenly seized the officer and endeavored to fling him over the rails. Had he succeeded in doing so, poor M——might have been killed; but some fellow prisoners came to the warder's assistance and pounced upon the aggressor, who was at once taken to the punishment cells to await trial by the director, who always has power to deal with such cases. Warder M—— only suffered from shock and was soon able to resume his duties, whilst the convict was sentenced to 14 days' bread-and-water diet, put in leg-irons, and deprived of all "class" privileges for three months, in addition to which he forfeited 720 remission marks.

The latter part of the sentence did not, however, affect the prisoner, as within twelve months of the occurrence, and before he had completed three years of his original sentence, he was one day found dead in his cell, having committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Speaking of suicides, these "reminiscences" would not be complete were one to omit the case of the convict F——, whose dreadful end caused such a profound sensation in Parkhurst prison just before I left that establishment.

The first time he had ever been in prison F—— was undergoing the crushing sentence of penal servitude for life. He had completed no less than 17 years of that sentence at the time of the tragic occurrence I am about to relate, and, as under a standing order of the Home Office, life sentenced men are generally released (on license) when they have been twenty years in prison, he would have had but three years more to serve, when, probably worn out and completely demoralized by his long imprisonment, he resolved upon putting an end to it by taking his own life. Engaged in a gang which carried on its operations upon the top landing of "A" hall, he one day watched his opportunity; and, when the warder in charge of the party was occupied with another prisoner, deliberately flung himself over the railings, and, falling a distance of nearly 80 feet, alighted on his head and was almost instantly killed.

In most prisons there is a wire guard running along the whole length of each hall and about 20 feet from the ground, thus breaking the fall and preventing any would-be suicide from descending to the flags beneath.

Unhappily this protective netting was not then slung up in "A" hall, although it has since that sad affair been placed there.

I chanced to be walking into that hall at the time of the occurrence, and saw two warders mopping up a pool of blood from the spot where the hapless prisoner had fallen. He had just been carried over to the hospital, but he was then, of course, unconscious, and died shortly afterwards.

It was in connection with this painful incident that a certain "prison poet" composed the piece, since published, commencing with the lines:

One more poor numeral
Gone to his end!
Ignorant rumor will
Foolishly send
From the false jaws of it,
Not the real cause of it,
Nor the true laws of it,
Or whither they tend.

I wish space would permit of a reproduction of the entire composition, but I have already exceeded the limit allowed me, and must conclude this chapter of "reminiscences" by referring to the case of poor M——, who, within six weeks of F——'s death, was found dead in his cell, when the warder first unlocked his cell door on the 21st of February. Unlike F——, this man had been in prison before, and was then undergoing 20 years' penal servitude for attempting to murder his wife.

The woman subsequently recovered, and when her husband had completed about eight or nine years of his sentence, tidings reached him that she had got into trouble.

M——i brooded over his misfortune to such an extent that his mind appeared to have given way. He was "admitted" to the hospital, where he remained for some time. He accused the medical staff of "neglect and ill-treatment"—a charge which, after careful investigation, I found to be wholly unfounded.

M——was discharged from the infirmary suddenly, and a few days later he was found in his cell, suspended from the ventilator attached to the cell window, and quite dead. He had tied a boot-lace around his throat on the previous evening, and, attaching it to a strip of linen torn from his sheets, strangled himself.

An inquest was, of course, held in the prison the next day, and the usual stereotyped verdict—"temporary insanity"—was returned.

But what produced the insanity? That M—— was not "insane" at the date of his conviction and sentence is clear, as he would in that case have been sent to Broadmoor lunatic asylum.

Perhaps the explanation of this and many other similar fatalities which have occurred in prisons within the past twenty years is to be found in the description given of our prison system by Sir Edmund du Cane, who has publicly declared that "our prison regimen imposes upon all under it an artificial state of existence, contrary to that which nature has set up as the conditions of moral, mental and physical health."

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Make Weak Hearts Strong. Make Shaky Nerves Firm.

THEY CURE

Nervousness — Sleeplessness — Palpitation of the Heart—Nervous Prostration—Faint and Dizzy Spells — Brain Fag — After Effects of La Grippe—Anæmia—And all Troubles Arising from a Run-down System.

Read what T. L. Foster, Minesing, Ont., has to say about them:—I was greatly troubled with palpitation of the heart, a sudden blindness would come over me, and floating specks before my eyes caused me great inconvenience. Often I would have to gasp for breath, and my nerves were in a terrible condition. I took MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS, and they have proved a blessing to me. I cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for $1.25; all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.

SOCIETIES.

A pleasing incident attending the ceremony of the installation of officers of Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., was the presentation of the past master's jewel to Worshipful Bro. P. J. Riddell, retiring master, as a mark of recognition of his splendid services in the interests of the organization. Worshipful Bro. J. W. Crocker made the presentation, to which Bro. Riddell made suitable reply in acknowledgment.

I. O. O. F. lodges will instal officers this week as follows: Wednesday evening, Columbia Lodge; Thursday evening, Dominion Lodge; Friday evening, Victoria Lodge. On Monday evening, January 12th, there will be a joint installation banquet in the lodge room.

The I. O. O. F. relief committee will meet in the library on Monday evening, January 5th.

At the regular meeting of Sir William Wallace Society, held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected: J. R. Mackie, chief; A. Cruickshank, chieftain; C. More, secretary-treasurer; A. B. Fraser, financial amanuensis; piper, Jamie McKenzie; auditors, J. R. Mackie and J. R. McKenzie.

A very pleasaing report was received of the past year's doings. Very few calls had been made on the almoner of the sicety, showing a healthy state of affairs in Victoria. Notice was made of an imposture that had lately called on the society. A pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Campbell showed a picture of the famous Tam Samson, of which he is a descendant, made famous in Burns' songs. Next Friday Mr. J. R. Mackie, the newly appointed chief, takes his place in the chair of chief.

The officers of Camp No. 52, Woodmen of the World, were duly installed on Friday evening by Past Consul Commander C. E. Watkins, assisted by Past Consul Commander A. Lindsay, and are as follows: W. E. Beck, consul commander; J. J. Randolph, adv. lieut.; A. H. Maynard, banker; J. H. McLauchlin, escort; W. Jackson, clerk; J. H. Lemmax, watchman; W. Frost, sentry; Jas. Pottinger, E. P. Nathan and W. J. Ward, managers. After the installation, coffee and cake were served by the ladies of Columbia Circle, and a pleasant hour spent in social intercourse.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Too Late For Classification

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—An elderly gentleman desires room and board in private family. House must have modern conveniences and be within fifteen minutes 'walk of Government street. Address P. O. Drawer 623, City. 14

FOR SALE CHEAP—12 bore hammerless ejector gun. 52 Fort street. 14

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow and calf. Apply Wm. McDonald, 94 Superior street. 14

WANTED—A second hand plow. Address "F.," Colonist office. 14

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, central location. Apply M., Colonist office. 14

WANTED—One or more Dominion Building Association contracts. State number and price. Contract, Colonist office. 14

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room. 43 View street. 14

WANTED—Nursery governess. Apply at once, 10 Bellot street. 14

WANTED—Four smart active men. Apply Dominion hotel. Ed. W. Pyke. 14

WANTED—A young girl about 16 or 17, for light housework; wages $10 per month. Hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m. Address L. R., Colonist office. 14

LOST—On Douglas street, near Robt. Porter & Sons', $20. Finder kindly leave same at this office and receive reward. 14

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 81 Discovery street, an English setter bitch, black, white and tan. Any person found harboring same after this notice will be prosecuted. John McSweeney. 14

FOUND—A rough haired terrier. Can be obtained by proving ownership and paying for the advertisement. Apply this office. 14

WANTED—A general servant. Address R. J., Colonist. 14

FOR SALE—About 90 head breeding sheep. 8 horse-power and jack, complete, nearly new; 2 small Petaluma incubators; 1 brooder; 1 new "Manns" bone crusher. Apply H. Burchell, Thetis Island, Chemainus. 14

WANTED—A young man to work in general store, with some experience in such work. Must not be afraid of hard work and long hours. Reply, giving references, to "Store," Colonist office. 14

TO LET—In Victoria West, five-roomed cottage, hot and cold water, electric light, half acre land, good locality. Apply Victoria West Coal Office, Victoria West. 14

LOST—Fur boa. Reward for returning same to The Sterling, 39 Government street. 14

PROF. OLIVER will open his dancing classes for gents only, on Monday eve., January 5th, in the Eagles' Hall, corner Yates and Government streets. 14

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE — Dress Goods; Flannels; Flannelettes; Ladies' Underwear; Wrappers; Aprons; Dress Skirts, etc. Get my prices before purchasing. Mrs. Hewartson, 93 Douglas St. 14

WANTED—Good dry 6-room cottage and garden, by a permanent tenant; respectable neighborhood. State where situated and rent, including water, to "House," Colonist office. 14

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Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done. Office—21 Cormorant Street.

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J. E. PAINTER.

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE .... JANUARY 4, 1903.

Great January Cheap Sale

COMMENCES MONDAY

DOORS OPEN 9 A. M. SHARP

Every Article Reduced in Price

Remnants of Silk, 25c a yard.

Remnants of Dress Goods at Less Than Cost.

Flannelette Shirt Waists at 25c each.

Heavy White Sheeting, 2 yards wide, at 21c a yard.

Ladies' Wrappers at 75c each.

Wrapper Flannelettes today 15c quality for 7 1-2c a yard.

Hundreds of bargains too numerous to mention

The Hutcheson Company, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

TOOLS! TOOLS

From carpet hammer to giant sledge.
That rends the rocks on mountain ledge,
The tiny hand-axe and the great two-edge,
That fell the forest and shape the hedge.

From the great iron pail that's galvanized,
To the workman's can that's so despised,
The facts are here without disguise,
And recognized by those that's wise.
That when you start to build a house,
Be it for man or little mouse,
The list of tools and nails galore,
Are always got of SIDNEY SHORE.

Hang your doors with proper hinge,
Then they'll work without a twinge.
The springs and locks for massive doors,
Work true when bought at SIDNEY SHORE'S

Shore's Hardware Store

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

At the solicitation of numerous electors, I offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the above ward.

THOMAS CATTERALL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman for above ward, and beg to solicit your vote and influence.

Yours respectfully,
ROBT. DINSDALE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen at the coming election and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

H. L. SALMON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a large number of electors I offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for above Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS!

Meetings in the interest of the

Labor Candidates

Will be held at the following places and dates: ODDFELLOWS HALL, SPRING RIDGE, Jan. 6th; SEMPLE'S HALL, Jan. 8th; CREAMER'S HALL, Jan. 9th; SOUTH PARK SCHOOL, Jan. 12th; NORTH WARD SCHOOL, Jan. 13th; LABOR HALL, Jan. 14th.

ALL INVITED.

Japanese New Goods

Just Received,
ORIENTAL BAZAAR.
90 Douglas Street.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR.

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J. H. McLaughlin. Charles F. Gardiner.
P. J. Riddell.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. St. G. Flint.

Auditors:

F. Elworthy. J. E. Church.

NOTE.—Subscriptions are due and payable from Wednesday, 5th November, 1902, and every Wednesday following at the Society's office, 15 Trounce Ave.

A. ST. G. FLINT.
Secretary.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS, JANUARY 5 AND 6.

—THE—

Bostonians

H. C. Barnabee and W. H. MacDonald, Proprietors, Presenting

MONDAY

The New Robin Hood.

TUESDAY

The Robin Hood Sequel.

Maid Marian

By De Koven and Smith.

Both productions in their entirety, as recently presented in New York and San Francisco. Principals, Chorus, Ballet, and the Bostonians' own special Orchestra complete.

Prices, $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00; gallery, 50c.; box seats, $2.50. Sale of seats opens at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

NOTICE.

The adjourned sale of lands for unpaid taxes in the Cowichan District will be held at the Court House, Duncan, on the 7th day of January, 1903, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when all lands remaining unsold at the previous Tax Sale will be again offered for sale, in terms of section 99 of the Assessment Act.

JAMES MAITLAND-DOUGALL,
Assessor.

Duncan, 18th December, 1902.

DRAIN TILES.

To farmers and others wanting Agricultural Drain Tiles, will find it to their advantage to call at Messrs. Raymond & Sons, Government street. Phone 272. Or to the manufacturers' yard, Douglas street. Phone 407.

JAS. BAKER.

NOW IS THE TIME.

To commence subscribing for your favorite Periodicals and

At Knight's

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
Is the Place to Subscribe.
75 Yates Street, Victoria.

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METALLIC PACKING RINGS.

(Huhn's Patent.)

Makes tight joints against water, steam, gas, air, ammonia, acids, etc. Fitted to rods from 1-12 inch diameter upwards. No scratching of rods, durable and resists any temperature up to 900 degrees Fahr. Once tried always used. Agents: Marine Iron Works, Pembroke Street, Victoria. Andrew Gray, Propr. Works Tel. 681. Res. Tel. 100.

School Opening!

Cashmores are selling cheaper than ever.

LEATHER SCHOOL BAGS

75c. BAG for ..... 50c.
60c. BAG for ..... 35c.
CANVAS BAGS..... 20c. and 35c.

We change your Novels for 5c.

88½ Douglas Street

CLEARANCE SALE OF BULBS

Hyacinths from 35c. per dozen; others in proportion.

LASTS TILL JANUARY 7th.

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.

29 Government St.
Tel. 918. A. J. WOODWARD.

NOTICE.

The Burnes House, Bastion Square, will open under new management on January 1st. All modern conveniences, sample rooms, etc. Rooms single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate. Apply MRS. ELSIE STERLING, Proprietress.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, application will be made by the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, Limited, for an Act to amend its Act of Incorporation authorizing the Company, among other things, to increase its capital stock and borrowing powers, and to purchase, lease, take over or otherwise acquire the property, franchises, rights and powers of any other Company, having similar objects to the said Company.

R. B. McMICKING,
Manager for Applicant.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alexander James McLellan, deceased, late of Victoria, B. C.

Take notice that probate of the will of Alexander James McLellan, dated the 21st day of August, 1894, who died at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, on the 27th day of November, 1902, was granted on the 30th day of December, 1902, to Carrie McLellan, the executrix therein named.

And take notice that, pursuant to the Trustees' and Executors' Act, all creditors and others having claims against the estate are requested to send by post or deliver to the executrix or to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February, 1903, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria this 31st day of December, 1902.

DUMBLETON & BOND,
Law Chambers, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for the Executrix.

Insist upon having the best Tea and if your Grocer has your interests at heart he will give you Blue Ribbon.

Moyune in Port From Liverpool

Royal Reception Given to Siamese Crown Prince at Yokohama.

Sealers Arrested For Raiding Robben Island—Ships Overdue.

Steamer Moyune, of the China Mutual line, reached port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool via Suez, the Straits Settlements and the ports of the Orient, bringing a light cargo, including over 100 tons of general freight for Victoria merchants, mostly from Liverpool, which was landed at the outer wharf, and 110 tons of naval stores, including the gun mountings for the new batteries of ninepounders to be established at Signal Hill as part of the scheme of fortifications of Esquimalt, the cable for the submarine mining depot, which is to be laid across the harbor, and other naval stores, which will be landed on lighters at Esquimalt by the steamer tomorrow morning. The Moyune had an uneventful passage to the Orient, but from Yokohama to Victoria she had a rough trip, encountering a succession of Southeasterly gales with heavy seas for two-thirds of the voyage, and when nearing the land, thick weather was experienced. No vessels were sighted during the voyage.

The day prior to the departure of the Moyune from Yokohama, the white liner Empress of China reached that port, somewhat overdue from Victoria with the Crown Prince of Siam and his party on board. The Empress had her forward house, the front of the main saloon, sheathed in canvas, for the heavy seas which swept over the liner during a typhoon encountered on the 14th, had stove in the forward part of the saloon, and flooded that and the dining room. As told yesterday, two boats were smashed and other damage sustained, and two of the sailors of the liner were fatally injured during the typhoon.

As the Empress of China entered the port of Yokohama with the Siamese national flag at her masthead, she was met by a fleet of warships, including four Japanese vessels, two battleships and two torpedo boat destroyers, one Russian and one United States warship. The warships were: H. I. J. M. battleships Fuse and Chinyan, and two toryedo boat destroyers, the U. S. S. Oregon, which arrived but the day before, with all her boats smashed and in a generally damaged condition, the Russian battleship Rurik, and the Siamese royal yacht Maha Chakri, which had on board the Siamese Vice Minister of Education and thirteen others. This vessel is commanded by a Danish captain, while half of the officers are Danes and the other half Siamese. The warship is the largest vessel of the Siamese fleet, which consists, in addition, of nine gunboats and two training vessels. The warship resembles an ordinary merchant vessel in appearance, except that guns are mounted on her deck.

The warships and all the mercantile vessels in port, with the exception of the French mail liner, were decked with flags, and as the Empress of China steamed into port on the 16th, at 4 p.m., the warships fired a royal salute. Launches bore members of the imperial family and Japanese officials to the white liner, and the Crown Prince and party debarked and proceeded to the imperial resting villa, while another salute was fired by the warships. Half an hour later the royal party proceeded to the Japanese capital by special train, where a stay was to be made with the Emperor of Japan.

The principal journals of Tokyo publish leading articles welcoming the coming of the Prince Royal of Siam. The Jiji Shimpo notes that among all Eastern powers Siam alone has followed the same progressive route as Japan, and though the kingdom is now held in an Anglo-French vise and is severely pressed by France, its progressive impulses are happily not checked. The relations between Japan and Siam have gradually grown closer in recent years, and may ultimately become as intimate as those between this empire and its neighbors, China and Korea. The Jiji speaks also in very high terms of the young Prince, and welcomes him heartily.

The Asahi Shimbun says that while Japan, China and Korea are the only countries in the Northern Far East that retain their independence, Siam is the sole country in the South, and she has Japan's fullest sympathy. If Japanese history during the Meiji era can be of any service to Siam, it will be a matter of sincere congratulation to this country.

The Chuo Shimbun notes that the two countries, Japan and Siam, have had friendly relations for 30 years; that Japan became one of the leading powers after her war with China; that the responsibility devolves on her of spreading civilization in the Far East, and that she desires now to resuscitate her old friendship with Siam and to increase it.

MAY TRANSFER CHINESE.

United States Government Allows of Changing Their Yellow Seamen.

The owners of steamers flying the United States flag will no longer have to resort to subterfuges such as that sought by the owners of the steamer Manauense, which applied to Collector of Customs A. R. Milne for permission to transfer a Chinese crew to the vessel at this port. This much discussed question as to the right of steamship companies employing Chinese crews to transfer the crew of one vessel to another while in this port, under the exclusion act, has been settled. The attorney-general at Washington has decided that under certain conditions it is possible and legitimate for the companies to transfer Chinese crews from one vessel to another.

DRIFTING AT SEA.

Ship St. David Short of Provisions and Storm-Tossed.

The American ship St. David, which, with her sister ship, the St. James, loaded in British Columbia about two years ago, is drifting about on the North Pacific, dismasted and short of provisions. The American liner America Maru, which has reached San Francisco from the Orient, spoke the ship off the Japanese coast on December 17. The St. David is bound from Manila for Tacoma in ballast.

Capt. Going sent a boatload of provisions to the St. David and took off one man, Harry John Johnson, an ordinary seaman, of Los Angeles.

Johnson said that he had shipped at Manila, and at the same time Capt. Harrington had given up the command of the St. David to Capt. Ryder, who went from here to take command of the vessel after Capt. Harrington left her, and at that time Capt. Ryder understood that the ship was well enough provisoned to make the voyage to Tacoma. In a few days' time they found that there were practically no provisions on board, and for days they had been living on salt beef, flour and tea. There was nothing else in the line of eatables on board. One of the men died from illness, thought to have been brought on by starvation.

When fifty days out from Manila, and only about eighty-five miles off the Japanese coast, a typhoon struck them. With the men all starving and the vessel in a bad way, eight days passed before the Maru hove in sight. With fresh provisions Capt. Ryder thought he might be able to get his vessel to Yokohama for repairs.

THE ORIENTAL LINERS.

Empress of Japan Bringing Heavy Silk Cargo.

Steamer Empress of Japan is due from the Orient on Tuesday. She sailed from Yokohama for this port on December 26. Included in the cargo of the white liner is over one million dollars' worth of silk. This is but another of the large silk cargoes which have been coming on the C. P. R. liners since last September, and which in the aggregate forms perhaps, the greatest importation of this article in any city on the Pacific Coast. In addition to the silk, the Japan will have considerable other cargo, necessitating the use of 45 or 50 cars in its transportation across the continent. Another liner expected during the coming week is the steamer Hyades of the Boston Tugboat company, which left Yokohama on December 23 for Victoria and Tacoma. The steamer Tacoma of the Northern Pacific line, which had such a rough voyage out, and was in consequence obliged to enter the dry dock at Hongkong, is also en route, having sailed from Yokohama on December 29. The big steamer Tremont is to sail from Yokohama tomorrow for Victoria.

THE OVERDUES.

Much Speculation on Pacific Coast on Safety of Paul Rickmers.

There is much speculation at Coast ports on the overdues, and much money is being wagered, particularly on the German four-masted steel bark Paul Rickmers, for there is much faith in her safety. The vessel is out 215 days from Bangkok for Germany, but despite the long passage is believed to be all right for the reason that she is known to be a slow sailer, though one of the largest and finest vessels in the world. She is believed to be making the Cape of Good Hope passage, but under any circumstances should soon arrive at her destination. The rate of reinsurance is 90 per cent. and there is considerable speculation on the ship. On the other hand, the numerous speculators who risked money on the proposition that the British ship St. Enoch would arrive at Santa Rosalia, her destination, from Hamburg, are becoming very anxious. The ship is now out 245 days, with reinsurance quoted at 60 per cent., and persons having no particular interest in the vessel lean to the belief that she is lost. The British ship Columbia, though out 205 days from Philadelphia for Hiogo with coal oil, remains at 10 per cent. in the reinsurance market.

It is becoming the general opinion among shipping men and those who interest themselves in marine matters that the big four-masted bark seen abandoned on the coast of Terra del Fuego on November 1 by the British ship Afghanistan is the British ship Pegasus, now out 175 days from Newcastle-on-Tyne for this port, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The ship was placed on the overdue list at the Merchants' Exchange last Monday, with 30 per cent. reinsurance quoted, and early yesterday morning the rate was advanced to 35 per cent. Later in the day, however, M. A. Newell & Co., the brokers, received instructions from London to reduce the rate to 15 per cent., though no news of the overdue vessel is at hand. The description of the stranded and abandoned ship on Terra del Fuego answers to that of the Pegasus, and it is believed that she might reasonably have been in the neighborhood of the island on November 1. The owners of the Pegasus are David Corsair & Sons of Liverpool, who have been unfortunate in the loss of several vessels within the last few years. Their ship Defiance was lost by fire off South America two years ago, and their ship Glencaird, while bound here from Newcastle, like the Pegasus, went ashore on the Falkland Islands, not far from Terra del Fuego, and was wrecked, Capt. English and many of the crew being drowned.

The San Francisco Call, on the other hand, says: While it is possible that the wreck reported at Terra del Fuego by the British ship Afghanistan may be that of the Pegasus, it is now thought that the stranded bark is some old-time wreck that may have been ashore for several years. The Aghanistan was unusually close inshore and was favored by exceptionally clear weather, which would account for her seeing what other vessels may have failed to notice. From Capt. Craigie's description of the wreck, the vessel had been thoroughly stripped of everything movable. This is thought to have been the work of natives. The thoroughness with which the stripping was done points to some remote day as the date of the vessel's stranding.

CANCELS ITS INSURANCE.

International Company to Protect Its Own Losses.

A London despatch says considerable interest was created at Lloyds today by the announcement that three lines belonging to the International Mercantile Marine Company—the Leyland, Dominion and White Star—had canceled their insurance from January 1. It was presumed to be the intention of the International Mercantile Marine Company to include its old lines in this arrangement.

While the removal of such a large amount of business from this market at one sweep aroused much comment, the brokers received the news with equanimity, owing to the fact that for more than a year past all these contracts netted a loss to the underwriters.

There was much speculation as to how the international company intends to meet future losses. The general opinion is that it will be done through the establishment of an emergency fund. It was pointed out, however, that the Peninsula-Oriental Steam Navigation Company has for a number of years neglected the insurance factor entirely, paying its losses out of the current revenue.

A PLAGUE SHIP.

Six of Comliebank's Crew Died En Route from Panama.

The British ship Comliebank, which arrived at Port Townsend on Friday, from Panama, proves to have been a plague ship on her voyage. The Comliebank let Panama originally last October, and had been at sea but a few days when four of her crew succumbed to yellow fever, contracted at the Isthmus. Capt. Walker buried the remains of the unfortunate seamen at sea and put about for Panama. Arriving there enough men were recruited to fill her complement and a second start was made. Between that sailing date and yesterday two more of the Comliebank's sailors died. When the vessel arrived at Port Townsend she was promptly sent to the quarantine station at Diamond Point. There she will discharge her entire ballast to permit of thorough cleansing and fumigation of her hold. The vessel will be detained the full time to guard against further outbreak of the disease.

The German ship Henriette, recently arrived at Port Townsend, is chartered for lumber from Blakeley for Avonmouth, England. This constitutes the first cargo ever sent there from Puget Sound. The schooner William Olson, arriving on Friday at Port Townsend, twelve days out from Honolulu, made steamboat time during her entire passage. The best day's log was 370 miles, or an average of about 15 knots per hour. The Olsen loads lumber at Blakeley for Port Los Angeles.

The storm-bound fleet which has been anchored at Clallam Bay several days past are reported all gone for sea, excepting the British bark Eaton Hall.

THE LARGEST STEAMERS.

Significant Comment Regarding the Immense Great Northern Steamers.

The first of the big Hill liners of 20,000 tons is to be launched this month at New London. Japanese papers received by the steamer Moyune comment on the placing of these immense vessels on the Pacific, and the Japan Mail, a representative Japanese foreign newspaper, says: "The point of interest is the possibility of working such immense vessels profitably. Very likely they will get the main share of the passenger traffic, but how they are to fill up with cargo is a mystery. So far as Japan is concerned, a special organization for collecting cargo would be essential, unless it is in contemplation to keep the steamers waiting for weeks, perhaps months, and even to send them from port to port seeking. Were there a possibility of gathering twenty or thirty thousand tons of cargo at one place by a certain date, Mr. Hill's venture would look more promising. But who is to undertake such work and carry it out successfully The Nippon Yusen Kaisha alone have the necessary organization, and they certainly will not employ their machinery to assist a company which will be competing with them on the Pacific. Besides, how many ports are there in the Far East capable of receiving such vessels, and where can they be docked in the event of an accident? Mr. Hill is an eminently long-headed man. It is scarcely conceivable that he should not have taken all these things into consideration. But if so, he has preserved silence most successfully."

IROQUOIS STRANDS.

Nanaimo-Sidney Steamer Ashore for an Hour in Canoe Pass.

Steamer Iroquois, which is running between Nanaimo, the Islands and Sidney, stranded on Pier Island, in Canoe Pass, at noon yesterday, during a thick fog, when en route from Nanaimo to Sidney with a small complement of passengers. The steamer was heading through Canoe Pass en route to Sidney, when she grounded in the sand, and efforts to release her by backing the engines were unavailing. Fortunately, though, she stranded on a rising tide, and at 1 o'clock, when the tide was at its height, she floated without injury. She was about three miles and a half North of Sidney when she struck, and was delayed in reaching port for about an hour and a half as a result of the accident. It is said that the steamer is not seriously injured as a result of her stranding.

DUNEARN OVERDUE.

Alarm Being Felt at Sitka Regarding Coal Carrier.

Considerable anxiety is being felt regarding the safety of the British ship Dunearn, which left Cardiff 176 days ago with a cargo of coal for Sitka. A correspondent writing from that port says that very heavy gales and continual stormy weather has been encountered in that part of the North Pacific for a month, and much alarm is felt there regarding the Dunearn. It is very unusual for a cargo of coal to be sent to the Alaskan port by sailing vessel; in fact it is believed that the Dunearn is the first vessel which has gone there with coal, and as there are no tugs at Sitka, the vessel would have considerable trouble in berthing at the Northern harbor, even though she managed to make the voyage there in safety.

RAIDED A ROOKERY.

Japanese Go to Gather Cocoanuts Among Seal Herd.

The Japanese Advertiser has the following account of a raid made by the crew of a Japanese sealing schooner on the rookery of Robben Island: "The schooner started out for a cargo of cocoanuts. Off the island a boat was landed and each man took a club with 'which to knock the nuts off the trees.' The boat did not return, and at daylight, much to the captain's surprise, he discovered that the inhabitants were by no means of a peaceable disposition, for they promptly began to bombard the schooner with six-pound solid shot. The captain at once gave orders to slip the schooner's cable and a heavy snow squall coming along at that moment and shutting the vessel out of sight, he was fortunate enough to get his vessel out of range of the guns without damage. A course was then steered to the Southward, and two days afterwards the schooner arrived in Nemuro. By working back over the courses steered after leaving the island, the captain now thinks that the place where he anchored must have been Robben Island, on the Southeast side of Saghalien, a spot not exactly noted for cocoanuts, but on which there is a large seal rookery; also that the people who fired at him must have been the Russian guard, who no doubt mistook the vessel for a seal poacher. The schooner is now at Akkeshi, where the captain succeeded in trading his cargo of salt for a cargo of lumber.

"Nothing definite is at present known of the whereabouts of the six men who landed on the island, but it is presumed in Hakodate that they have gone to take a course in practical road-making at Vladivostock. The foreigners were T. R. Tompson, a Swedish subject, and G. McCamish and C. Greger, the two latter Americans, and all residents of Yokohama."

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Cottage City sailed for Alaskan ports from the outer wharf yesterday. She had a small complement of passengers and a light freight.

The steamer Queen, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, will sail tonight from the outer docks for San Francisco. Among the passengers booked to sail from here by the Queen are H. Donkin and wife, H. Brackman, C. F. Hasget, Mr. and Mrs. William Carmichael, Mrs. D. Holcomb, J. Gunn and R. Stoddert.

The steamer Umatilla will arrive today from the Golden Gate.

Steamer Wellington, engaged in the coal carrying trade, arrived at Esquimalt early yesterday morning and entered the dry dock for repairs.

The steamer Titania passed up to Nanaimo to load coal.

Hassett—"The way people rave over slender girls makes me tired. I think the plumper a girl is the prettier she is." Gossett—"Ah! I congratulate you, old man; so Miss Dumpling has accepted you, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Campaign For Civic Honors

Another Aspirant For a Seat at the Aldermanic Board Appears.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Oaklands---Mayor Hayward Makes a Hit.

Two more candidates have announced themselves for aldermanic honors at the forthcoming municipal elections. First of these is Ald. R. T. Williams who will again offer himself in Centre Ward and the second is Robert Dinsdale, the well-known contractor, who will run in North Ward. With the entry of Ald. Williams and Mr. Dinsdale into the arena, the contestants for seats at the council board during 1903 line up at this writing as follows:

For Mayor—Charles Hayward and A. G. McCandless.

For Aldermen, North Ward—Ald. John Kinsman, Ald. H. M. Grahame, Ed. Bragg, W. F. Fullerton, Thos. Catterall, Robert Dinsdale.

For Aldermen, Centre Ward—Ald. J. S. Yates, Ald. Thos. Worthington, Ald. R. T. Williams, Alex. Stewart, H. Salmon.

For Aldermen, South Ward—F. W. Vincent, W. G. Cameron, G. H. Barnard, J. Parker.

Ald. Grahame yesterday posted a notice of motion on the bulletin board at the city hall regarding the condition in which the streets in the Work Estate have been left by the Victoria Terminal railway company. He will move at tomorrow evening's meeting of the City Council that the corporation undertake the work of repairing the streets, after six days' notice shall have been given to the railway company, and then send the bill for the same to the railway corporation for settlement. The streets which require repair are First street, between Hillside avenue and King's road, and the crossing at the intersection of Market and First streets.

McCANDLESS MEETING.

A meeting of the supporters of Ald. McCandless, who is a candidate for the Mayoralty, was held yesterday evening in the Odd Fellows' block, Douglas street, where Mr. McCandless will have his committee rooms. The meeting was a private one, being held for organization purposes only. Canvassing committees were appointed, and arrangements made to hold a series of meetings, dates of which will be announced later.

Nominations for Mayor and Aldermen and school trustees will be made at the City Hall on Monday, January 12, next, and the election will take place on the following Thursday, the 15th inst.

On Tuesday evening next a meeting in the interests of the candidates representing the Labor interests will be held at the Odd Fellows' hall, Spring Ridge.

MEETING AT OAKLANDS.

A new departure was made last night in the holding of campaign meetings in this city, when the Labor candidates addressed an assemblage of electors in the Fire Hall at Oaklands. Hitherto Spring Ridge hall has been considered the ultima Thule of civic politics, but not only did the Labor candidates make this extended excursion afield, but Mayor Hayward was also present. The outcome of the re-union was most gratifying to all concerned. The hall was well filled and the number of ladies present was a particularly felicitous feature of the gathering. After the Labor candidates had made their addresses, Mayor Hayward made a shor speech, and at the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered His Worship for his visit to and talk with the electors of Oaklands. It may be of interest to note that although on one street alone in Oaklands there is claimed to be a school population of at least 50, the location of the only public hall which that pleasant suburbs can lay claim to, seems to be so little known that hack men had some difficulty in locating it. But having discovered Oaklands, it was earnestly desired by those residents who addressed the meeting that His Worship and the rest of the candidates should keep in mind the district and the needs of its inhabitants in the way of sidewalks and other similar necessaries.

H. Ohlsen was voted to the chair, and the first to address the meeting was Mr. Boulton of the Trades and Labor council, who briefly outlined the objects which organized labor had in seeking to secure representation on the aldermanic and school trustee boards. He referred to what he termed the "cordwood flier," and the proposition to extend the time limit granted the Terminal railway in which to complete ferry connections with the Mainland, stating that it was not until the workingmen of the city had demanded that the minimum wage on the line should be $2 that in that respect the matter had been placed in such a shape that he could support it. The company had promised to build two boats to cost $250,000 in this city, and it was supposed that any such agreement would be incorporated in the bylaw, but the only stipulation that had been inserted was that other things being equal the boats should be built here. A deputation from the workingmen had waited on the Mayor and Council, and through their efforts this clause had been rectified.

The chairman then announced T. H. Twigg, one of the Labor candidates for School Trustee, as the next speaker, Mr. Twigg again enunciated his platform as outlined at previous meetings. Cheaper school books would be secured by the municipality purchasing them direct from the publishers, and loaning them to the children, the parents paying a monthly or yearly fee for their use. This would not cause extra taxation on the ratepayers and would prove far cheaper to the parents of children attending school He advocated for a trial of the system that the board furnish supplies and books as far as the Junior Second. In Toronto, where free books were furnished, the cost per annum per pupil was 7¾ cents. In Hamilton a fee system was in operation, the children to the Junior Second paying 10c. a month; from Junior Second, 20c. The books became the property of the children. The segregation of Chinese pupils was touched on, and the fact pointed out that it was a year ago that the subject had been brought to the attention of the School Trustees, and although the Trades and Labor council had not received a direct refusal of their request, still nothing had been done to secure the end which all were a unit in admitting was most desirable. Equal pay for equal services, regardless of sex, should be the principle upon which the teachers should be paid. In business life an employee did not ask his workmen if they were married or not, nor were the wages paid in proportion to the size of the family which had to be supported. In business life a man's wages were regulated by the value of the work done.

The second Labor candidate for School Trustee—Mr. McKay—then took the platform. He congratulated the neighborhood upon the size of the audience, and also on the fact that there were so many ladies present. As a labor man he thought that there should be no discrimination as to sex in paying teachers and others. He too, was in favor of free books, as far as possible, but there would be less objections if the example of Hamilton were followed and the School Board buy the books and sell them to the pupils at cost price.

E. Bragg was called to the platform, and briefly outlined his record during the terms which he had served at the aldermanic board some years ago. A few of the needs of the Oakland district were then referred to.

Mr. Fullerton followed. He did not think that any apology was needed for the 1,500 Labor unionists of the city asking for representation on the School Board and Aldermanic Board. The just opening year would see a very large expenditure in the city, which would be almost entirely spent in wages, and hence it was only right that the organized laborers of the city should have their own representatives at the board. Mayor Hayward had been the first to have the Terminal railway insert in their agreement the stipulation that the new ferry steamers must be built in Victoria, and the Mayor was entitled to honor for having done so. The Point Ellice bridge was the next point touched on. A year ago the cry on all hands had been "a stone bridge" and this had been the unanimous agreement of last year's aldermanic candidates when seeking election, but they had all gone back on the record. The James Bay causeway was a credit to every one connected with it, from engineer down to the workmen, and it was another proof of the fact that day work was preferable to contract work.

Mayor Hayward was greeted with loud applause on being called to the platform.

Mayor Hayward recalled the promises which he had made to the electors on securing his election three years ago, and although he had been most successful in carrying out the programmes as therein laid down, still there were some things which had hung fire. Notably the Point Ellice bridge, but in this latter it could be seen that the present delay was in the interests of the city laborers as the erection of a riveted bridge it would mean at least $15,000 more money spent in the city for labor. It was only the matter of a little arranging, and he was confident that with patience that this arrangement could be made. The Mayor then referred to the building of the James Bay causeway, and the filling in of the flats. If hand labor were substituted in filling in the flats it would mean that the aldermen would have to come back to the ratepayers for more money. He had placed himself in communication with the Department of Public Works asking the minister to loan the dredger, the city to pay operating expenses. In answer to this communication he had received the following letter:

Charles Hayward, Esq., Mayor, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Your telegram of this date received. When we get information from the engineer in charge of the work referred to in your province, I will be pleased to let you know when the dredge could be spared.

Yours very truly,
JAMES SUTHERLAND.
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dec. 26, 1902.

As to the cry of a fourth term, it was a most absurd one, as on reference it would be found that already three mayors of Victoria had served three terms, viz: ex-Mayors Harris, John Grant and Redfern. As to aldermen, it was interesting to note that Ald. Kinsman had served nine years and was a most worthy member of the board; ex-Ald. Vigelius had served nine years; ex-Ald. Styles nine years; Ald. Williams seven years; ex-Alds. Wilson and Gowen, seven years each; Ald. Cameron, six years (and one of the best who had ever been elected), while ex-Alds. Smith and McKillican had each served six years. In spite of the cry the fact remained that length of service was more of a recommendation than otherwise to an aspirant for the position of Mayor.

The chairman in closing the meeting expressed the gratification of the Oaklands people at having His Worship and the aldermanic and school trustee candidates address them, trusting that after they were elected they would not forget the needs of that growing district.

Watson Clarke called attention to the need of the fire apparatus. A cart which the Oaklands brigade had had was taken away some time ago, and never returned, in spite of repeated requests, thus it was that in case of fire the men would have to carry the hose out by hand.

His Worship promised to have the matter attended to immediately.

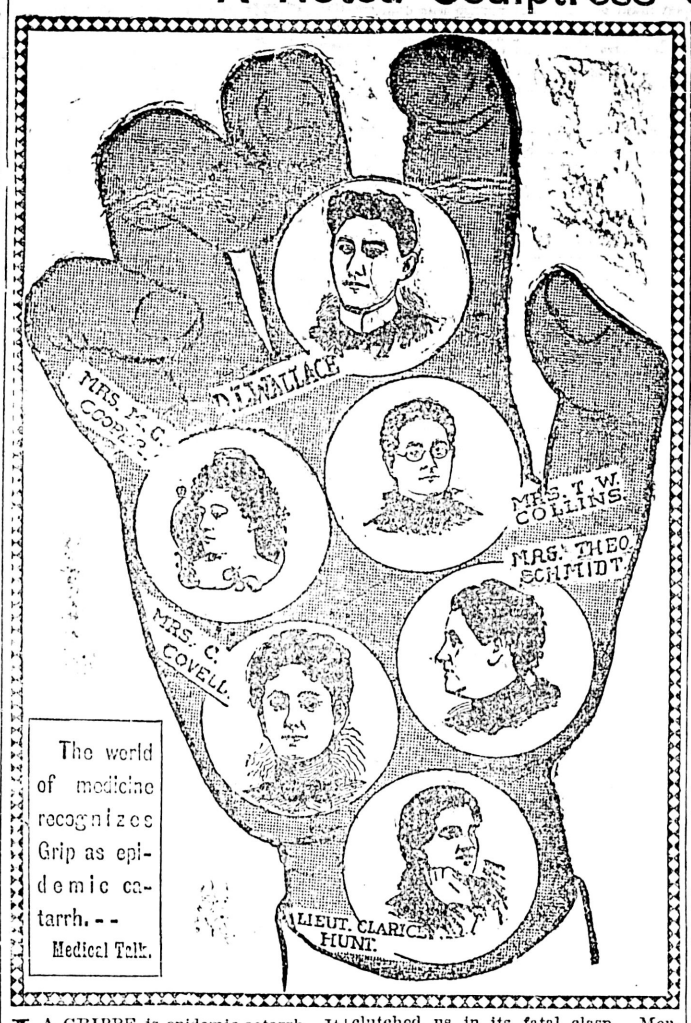
Before closing it was decided to have an address from Mr. Kermode who, on taking the platform, briefly went over the various matters of interest to resirents in the neighborhood.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the residents of Oaklands was passed.

A second vote of thanks, tendered to Mayor Hayward for his attendance, brought the meeting to a close.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP.
RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

Congressman Geo. H. White's Case.
A Noted Sculptress Cured.



The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh.—Medical Talk.

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful GRIP had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na for Grip.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, writes the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disappeared."—Mrs. T. Schmitt.

Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 219 N. avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with la grippe and been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."—Mrs. C. Covell.

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip.

Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptors and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after the use of one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak.

"Our captain advised me to try Peruna and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—George H. White, Member of Congress.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctors called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power, They are Quickly and Forever Cured by the Grand Product of Nature.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, With Its Free Electric Suspensory For Weak Men.

This grand restorer of life carries a strong current direct to the weakened parts and is a positive cure for all weakness in men. It develops and expands all weak organs and checks unnatural drains, no case of failing vigor or debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. I have cured thousands of weak impotent men and I can cure you, if you will write me. You are a broken man as a result of living a reckless, fast life; your errors of youth and dissipation in manhood have drained the vital force from your body. Before you are forty life will have lost all its pleasure for you unless you stop this drain now. It is a grand method and every man who has ever used it is praising it.

B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Woodbridge, Ont., says: I have doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without relief, and your Belt has made a new man of me every way. My step is firmer and I am stronger in every part of my body. The drains are stopped altogether.

ROBT. BOOKHOUT, Golden, B.C., writes: Your Belt is more than I expected. I begin to feel like a new man or one made over.

D. B. WINTERBOTTOM, Wa Wa, Ont., writes: The parts have now regained their natural firmness and vigor. I feel no pain whatever. I am also entirely cured of dyspepsia.

W. J. BROLEY, Fernie, B.C., says: I purchased one of your Belts. I have worn it now four weeks and feel satisfied it is the only thing to cure night losses. I feel satisfied that it will make a man of me.

If you are not yourself write to me at once, and tell me. No matter where you are, I think I can give you the address of some one in your town that I have cured. I have cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt. Everyone who ever used it recommends it because it is honest; they are grateful because the cure cost so little.

It is as good for women as men.

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Dr M.C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Colmbia St., SEATTLE WASHINGTON

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
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No. 27 Broad Street - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

The Daily Colonist.

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Six months	3 00

Semi-Weekly Colonist.

One year	$1 50
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$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

SIX BRITISH HATTERS.

Six British hatters have been refused admittance to Australia because they went there under engagement to work. This is an obviously wrong application of any contract labor law. Restrictions upon immigration have no show of reason except in providing against the displacement of labor by labor of a lower type. Where skilled mechanics are imported for the purpose of establishing or improving industries by means of their inherited and acquired skill, such importation should be encouraged by every means possible by every country not governed by the principles of topsy-turveydom. Great Britain owes some of her most flourishing trades to migrations of Continental artists who went there to escape persecution, and have enriched the national fabric with a priceless heritage of mechanical skill. The prevention of such importation will not aid, but must injure the development of any country. In justice to Australia, however, it must be said that it appears to have been a purely accidental and unintentional effect of the law to prevent the entrance of those hatters, which was never contemplated when the law was passed. Legislation should be aimed at preventing the impoverishment of the industrial life of a country, not its enrichment.

THE THREE NORTHS.

On January 7 the fate of the present Ontario government will be put to the test in three constituencies, North Grey, North Norfolk, and North Perth. Two of these seats were formerly held by Conservatives, and one by a Liberal. If the Conservatives carry all three, the Ross government is gone. If the Liberals carry all three, the Ross government is safe. Under ordinary circumstances the government would be certain to carry all three. With the whole force of the Ontario machine concentrated upon three constituencies, and with the government fighting with a halter round its neck, we might expect the elections to be so manipulated as to make the cause of the opposition hopeless. But the circumstances are not ordinary. Constituencies who know that their votes will turn an unpopular government out of power are not likely to be influenced by the usual means adopted by a government in by-elections. Furthermore, the same thing which has made the government desperate has made the opposition hopeful and eager. But perhaps the greatest deterrent upon the Ontario Liberal machine methods is what has occurred to Mr. Brunt and his worthy son in the province of Quebec. The unction with which our Liberal friends talk about corruption and the platform of purity upon which they place their party, are a perennial source of wonder and amazement, when it is obvious to anyone with eyes that the party is endeavoring to stem the tide of popular condemnation by a perfect saturnalia of electoral corruption. Such methods may succeed for a time. They may even succeed in those three important constituencies in Ontario. But they will not succeed forever.

Pelkew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores analyzed. Control assays. Properties examined and sampled. Trial shipments. Smelter tests. Victoria—Opposite Driard Hotel.

THE SHAMELESS HUN.

The following is the full text of Rudyard Kipling's poem, published in the Times of 22nd December:

The banked oars fell an hundred strong,
And backed and threshed and ground;
But bitter was the rowers' song
As they brought the war boat round.

They had no heart for the rally and roar
That makes the whaleback smoke
When the great blades cleave and hold and leave
As one on the racing stroke.

They sang: "What reckoning do ye keep,
And steer her by what star,
If we come unscathed from the Southern deep
To be wrecked on a Baltic bar?

"Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
Ye have made with an open foe:

"That we must lie off a lightless coast
And haul and back and veer
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most,
For a year and a year and a year.

"There was never a shame in Christendie
They laid not to our door:
And ye say we must take the Winter sea,
And sail with them once more.

"Look south. The gale is scarce o'er past
That stripped and laid us down
When we stood forth. But they stood fast,
And prayed to see us drown.

"The dead they mocked are scarcely cold;
Our wounds are bleeding yet;
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold
To help them press for a debt.

"'Neath all the flags of all mankind
That use upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find,
That ye strike hands with these?

"Of evil times that men could choose
On evil fate to fall,
What brooding judgment let ye loose
To pick the worst of all?

"In sight of peace from the narrow seas,
O'er half the world to run
With a cheated crew to league anew
With the Goth and the shameless Hun?"

It does not appeal to us as a poem written in the interests of either civilization or the British race. Before the outbreak of the Boer war, an Anglo-German alliance was freely mentioned. In 1898 and 1899 it was the fashion in England to speak of Germany in the language of honeyed eulogy. There is little honey about British public opinion of Germany now. But British policy is exactly the same now as it was then, namely, to keep clear of Continental entanglements. Speaking on the question of an Anglo-German alliance, the Frankfurter Zeitung said, quite recently:

No one who knows the intimacy and intensity of the commercial relations between the two countries will be surprised at this. The city of London is ever more and more becoming one vast German steelyard. The old depot of samples of the Hansa cities in London has now vanished, but instead of that the whole city of London is become one German depot of samples, and in all the remaining industrial and trading circles of London the powerful German influence is making itself duly felt. A special chapter might be written on the Teutonic business and social relations which the Birmingham industrial family of the Chamberlains keep up. Well, the idea of a German-English alliance cropped up in financial circles and the English government grasped it with both hands; and why should it not grasp it with both hands, seeing that the attractive prospect was thus held out to it of having in case of war the mighty German land army placed at its disposal?

Now, how much of the feeling against Germany in Great Britain today is hostility against an economic invasion of Britain and British markets by Germany, and how much due to resentment at German popular opinion during the Boer war? The popular opinion of France and the United States did not greatly differ from that of Germany. But there is no outbreak of British chauvinism against these countries. However that may be, either alliance with, or hostility against, Germany would be contrary to the settled principles of British policy. Of course it is quite natural that there should be a stir of popular resentment against a keen commercial rival who, to further trade pretensions, hoped to see Great Britain worsted in war and the Empire broken up, who expressed those hopes in a brutal and insulting manner. But we should have expected more of Rudyard Kipling than that he should have reflected such a feeling in his verse. A great national poet should be able to keep his eye fixed upon the lode star of his country's destiny, which is obviously independent of such a trifling matter as whether Germany insults or abuses or tries to injure Great Britain or not.

OUR WESTERN NEIGHBORS.

Despite the diplomatic interest which Russia at present seems to display in Afghanistan, Morocco and the Balkan Peninsula, almost all her attention, in so far as it is directed to foreign affairs, is absorbed by the unexpected development of things in the Far East, which M. Witte has set out to study for himself. The course of affairs, commercial, strategical and political, there is not running parallel with the original scheme; and the deviation, if we may credit local press organs, is extremely embarrassing and costly. Briefly put, the salient facts, which when not matters of common knowledge are vouched for by well informed Russian press organs of the Far East, are these. When the Manchurian railway was definitely decided upon, the Czar's advisers cast about for some compensation for the enormous outlay it would involve. A source of ever-increasing wealth seemed to lie in the building of a vast sea-port city on the Northern shore of the Yellow Sea, which should serve as a Pacific terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway. This vast entrance to Manchuria, would, it was believed, become a great emporium for the trade of Manchuria itself and of Korea, as well as a transshipping station for goods coming from the Eastern and Western shores of the Yellow Sea. The idea seemed promising, and the grounds for adopting it were at the time many and serious. A site was therefore chosen on the East side of the Liao Tong Peninsula, some twenty miles to the North-east of Port Arthur, and the name given to the new free port was Dalny, or the Distant. Enormous sums of money are said to have been then expended in rendering this new city worthy of the part it was destined to play in the future of the Russian Far East. But certain measures, to the adoption of which no obstacles had been foreseen in the beginning, had also to be taken in order to render the scheme successful. Among other things, there must not be two entrances to Manchuria, and before this new one could fulfil the hopes entertained by its founders the ancient outlet, New Chwang, must be either shut or occupied by Russia, just as in trade the incoming firm buys up and closes the old established house. But an unforeseen hindrance arose in the joint action taken by the United States, Japan and Great Britain, which forced Russia's hand and kept New Chwang open to all comers, none of whom has proved so active or enterprising as the Japanese. One of the results of this hitch in the scheme is that Northern and Eastern Manchuria, which heretofore absorbed the stream of commerce coming from the Amoor district, are at present flooded with wares from competitors of all nationalities. Nor is that all. The Japanese are building a railway in Korea which will wholly divert the anticipated tributaries of commerce flowing from the South, will tap a considerable portion of Manchuria as well, and will thus deprive Dalny of much of its significance. That line connects Fusan, its South-eastern terminus, with the capital, Seul, and then continues its way as far as the mouth of the river Yaloo which forms the boundary between Korea and Manchuria. And to make matters worse, Fusan is so far favored by Nature that the harbor never freezes in winter, whereas contrary to the belief hitherto entertained, the port of Dalny does freeze. In this way many strokes of the pen, as the Germans put it, have been made through the reckoning of the Russian Government, whose embarrassment is considerable in consequence. If Manchuria had been included in the Russian tariff system, if Dalny had been declared—as it actually is—a free port and New Chwang closed, the problem would have been as capable of a satisfactory solution as any sum in proportion; all the Manchurian trade and that of the neighboring Russian provinces as well would have passed through the new city, which would have prospered without inflicting any damage on the trade or industry of the interior. At present the problem is as difficult as a Sphinx riddle, and the only point still clear in it is the strategic advantage which Russia will in any case reap from her position. But the cost, if the estimate of the sums of money spent upon Dalny be correct, is appalling.

It is strange that in mentioning the Canadian members of the House of Commons of Great Britain the Times should have overlooked the name of George Brown, M. P., for the South East (we think) Division of Edinburgh. He is the only son of the George Brown after whose tragic death his widow and family went to reside in Edinburgh. George Brown is manager of the great publishing house of Nelson, and both in public life and business is in the making of a distinguished career.

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MINE SURVEYOR.
Mine surveys instituted and plans brought up to date at regular intervals. Steam engines and air compressors indicated and valves set.
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

Sir,—Mr. W. J. Hanna has undertaken in the Times of yesterday to throw a little light on the accounts of the Agricultural Association.

He confines his attention to the Colonist account, and that connected with the engagement of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

His object is evidently to whitewash himself before the public, and to fasten upon me the responsibility in both cases. How far he has succeeded I will leave it for your readers to judge, when I have stated some things he has omitted to mention, and when I have presented the clear, cold facts as they really are, Mr. Hanna states that I urged the payment of the Colonist account. I say that that statement is positively untrue. The only time that I had anything to do with the Colonist account was when Mr. Tait of the Colonist staff called at my office in regard to it. I told him I had nothing to do with paying the accounts, that he would have to see the finance committee. Mr. Brown never saw me in reference to the bill, neither did I even speak to Mr. Helmcken about it. So far from urging the payment of the account, I warned the secretary repeatedly against payments of large amounts before the smaller ones, particularly those for wages, had been attended to. The order for payment to the Colonist was given by Mr. Helmcken, and not by me. That order is published in the Times of the 26th of December last.

In attempting to deal with the engagement of the Shamrock Lacrosse team, Mr. Hanna skates on thin ice. He takes up the question gingerly, knowing that he is on dangerous ground. If he had been wise he would have given it a wide margin. I propose to let the public into the secret of his connection with this expenditure for the purpose of letting them know who is really responsible. I had nothing whatever to do in the first place with the movement to get the Shamrocks here. Negotiations had been going on without my knowledge for a month, between the secretary (or a committee of the Association here) and the Shamrocks. The first time I was apprised of the fact was on the 4th of October, when Mr. Helmcken informed me that he had telegraphed to Mr. W. C. Moresby (then in Westminster) to see on what terms the Shamrocks would play here. After several telegrams had passed, Mr. Moresby telegraphed that the Shamrocks would play one game for five hundred dollars. Mr. Helmcken then had to leave town and requested me to complete in his name the necessary negotiations, which was done, and the public announcement was then made that the Shamrocks would play in Victoria. Then came a demand from the Westminster Association for at first $1,000, afterwards modified to $300, before the Shamrocks would be permitted to play. This, however, did not end the matter. The local team demanded $250 before they would put their men in the field. To this I strongly demurred. One of the Times staff was present and heard my remarks and sided entirely with me. The representative of the local team, however, remained firm in his demand, and seeing that no better terms could be made, I said: "Well, then, the whole thing is off so far as I am concerned." Early next morning, feeling that there would be widespread disappointment if the game did not come off, I again saw the representative of the local team in the hope that he might have changed his mind. To my astonishment he informed me that he had just seen Mr. Hanna, who had advised him to stand firm; that I was the only one who stood in the way, and he would get his $250. I immediately saw Mr. Hanna, who happened to be within 50 yards, told him the name of my informant, and in the presence of others, charged him then and there with treachery to the Association (he being a director and member of the finance committee) and he did not attempt to deny it. When the Shamrocks arrived in town that night, a meeting of the sports committee and representative of the Shamrocks and local team was called. I reported the position of matters and said: "Now, gentlemen, it is up to you to say whether this expenditure shall be incurred or not." Mr. Hanna was one of the first to speak, and concurred in the proposed expenditure, and the committee finally decided that the match should go on.

These are some facts which Mr. Hanna has found it convenient to omit. It was he, a member of the finance committee, who approved of the Westminster demand. It was he who urged the representative of the local team to stand firm, when I was endeavoring in every way in my power to dissuade him from pressing such a demand. And yet he is the man who now tries to fix the responsibility upon me.

I leave to your impartial readers to form their own opinion of the man who will resort to tactics like these. Such methods may sometimes succeed for a time in deluding the public mind, but when they are exposed as they are in this instance, they deserve only the scorn and contempt of every right thinking person.

CHAS. HAYWARD.

P. S.—The above letter was handed by me at a few minutes past one o'clock today to the editor of the Times, who, having read it carefully through, promised to publish it in tonight's issue. Soon afterwards it was returned to me with the statement that there was no space, but would appear on Monday. Will you kindly insert it in your issue tomorrow and oblige? C. H.

January 3, 1903.

WANTS HIS NAME.

Sir,—On my return from the Sound yesterday I was shown the amusing attack of "To Be Continued." If the person who boasts of such a queer nom-de-plume will disclose his or her identity we might arrange to talk, and I am certain I shall endeavor to put the person in question on the right path of conscience, reason and love.

MONTAGUE N. A. COHEN, Rabbi.

DAY OF REST.

Sir,—I was not surprised to find in your issue of today a grave protest relating to the article in the Times of Saturday last dealing with the "Spiritual Aspect of a Day of Rest." To my mind the article is most pernicious and dangerous. Its tendency is to encourage wholesale desecration of the Lord's Day, and so introduce into the city a code of Sabbath observance which would be disastrous to the moral tone of the community at large. It is pain to many a Christian parent to see their sons start out early on the Sabbath day with gun and fishing rod, bent on turning that sacred day of worship into a day of sport. Rabbi Cohen, according to his code of sabbath-keeping, wants to assure the rising generation that they are quite at liberty to do so, and still retain the approbation of God and man. Judging from Mr. Cohen's article, this is the Jew's idea of "Remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Certainly it is not according to the teachings of the Christian. I notice your correspondent of today well contests his criticism. It will interest many who would gladly subscribe themselves believers in keeping holy

THE SABBATH DAY.

THE "AMERICAN INVASION."

Johnny Bull Outlasts Attempts to Oust Him.

From London Express.

Continental critics of John Bull have a habit of representing him as the embodiment of self-complacent arrogance. The experience of the past two or three years has shown that, so far as his commerce and industry are concerned, he is rather apt to be overmodest than overbearing.

The strident war cries of the American legions who were coming to divide up England between them are but an echo now; yet it is not long since they terrified the nervous Englishman into the belief that his was an effete old country, destined to become a mere appanage of the lusty young republic whose bright home, as Mr. Elijah Pogram put it, is in the setting sun.

Our dependence on America, we were told, began at our cradle and continued to our grave. We were comforted at our birth by the balmy atmosphere generated by the Gulf Stream; we were married to the strains of "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," emanating from an American organ; and at our death we slept our last sleep in coffins that came from the forests of the Western republic.

For a time the campaign of disparagement was attended with success. Two prominent English undertakings surrendered without striking a blow, and the less virile of our people shook their heads despondently over the decadence of the Old Country.

The astute bluff of our cousins created such trepidation among the shareholders of Bryant and May that they incontinently parted with their business to the Diamond Match Company, quaking as they did so at the threat of Mr. Columbus Ohio Barber to "lick them out of their boots" unless they capitulated to his trust. The shareholders of Ogden & Co. were equally ready to surrender to Mr. Duke, who, they were informed by their chairman, was prepared to spend a cool six millions in the effort to conquer the British tobacco industry.

An isolated shareholder protested against capitulation, but the suggestion that unless the sale were effected the shares might soon fall to half their value was too much for the great majority, and Ogden's passed into American hands. Within less than thirteen months of the meeting of shareholders which agreed to the transfer, Mr. Duke acknowledged defeat.

His promise to divide £200,000 a year in addition to all the profits of Ogden's for three years among the retail tobacconists, was all to no purpose, and on the morrow of the treaty of peace we find him genially remarking to an interviewer: "Is is not a grand thing in every way that England and America should join in a vast enterprise rather than be in competition?" A grand thing, no doubt, for the stockholders in the American Tobacco Company. So far from Mr. Duke's conquering the British trade, the war was being carried into his own country, and such headings as "English Tobacco Men Coming Here to Fight" were getting familiar to the American daily newspaper reader.

The tobacco war helped the English business man to realize his own strength, but there are other though less dramatic lessons on the same subject before his eyes. Where to-day is the American competition that was going to wipe out the English bicycle? When our manufacturers were unable to execute all the orders that were pouring in, the American bicycle gained a footing here. It had come to stay; the English machine was to be relegated to the background. Time has told a different tale, and it is the English bicycle that holds the field.

The efforts to introduce the American automobile, again, have not been attended with the success anticipated. Its first cost may be low, but automobilists declare that it is more expensive to run than its English rival.

Another invasion which excited direful forebodings was that of the American boot. "Footwear" from across the Atlantic was destined, so it was said, to supersede the antiquated British production. The invasion received abundant advertisement, and the boot itself, which was light and attractive, secured many patrons. But the British manufacturer rose to the occasion, seized upon the good qualities possessed by the American article, and there is no talk to-day of the markets on this side being monopolized by the enemy.

Only a few days ago the Express announced the defeat of the American wallpaper syndicate that had endeavored to gain a footing in the British market. The circular issued to the trade frankly admitted the anxiety of the invaders to return to the United States.

The steel trust, which was heralded with such a flourish of trumpets, has not so far justified the predictions of those who saw in its formation a sinister menace to the British manufacturer. And it is daily becoming more apparent that colossal combinations of capital have gaping joints in their armor. A strike on a gigantic scale, in which a huge industry is involved, not only affects that particular industry, but reacts disastrously on the entire community.

The tendency on the part of American labor to rebel against the operations of trusts is a factor in the commercial situation that pessimists here have not appreciated at its full value.

What the commercial outcome of Mr. Morgan's shipping combination may be it is difficult to foresee. Shipping experts affirm that the British element in the corporation will exercise a potent influence in its operations. The combination certainly has been the means of calling attention to the genius of the British in maritime affairs. American trans-Atlantic lines have proved anything but a brilliant financial success, while the British company which is included in the combination has brought great wealth to the family with which its name is associated. The fabulous price Mr. Morgan agreed to pay for the White Star's co-operation in his schemes is the unwilling tribute of that astute financier to the capacity of members of the "effete" race. And it must not be forgotten that the Ismays of Liverpool are only one among many wealthy British families whose fortunes have come from the management of ships.

Napoleon I. found the invasion of England a tougher problem than he anticipated, and the Napoleons of American industry equally realize that if John Bull is not a vociferous rival he is a doughty exponent of the doctrine of hold fast. It is said to be one of our national failings that we underrate our opponents. In the commercial warfare between this country and the United States it would seem that this fault has been indulged in by the other side.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

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For the discussion of topics of current public interest. All voters are invited to attend.

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THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxon, Head Master.
Easter Term will commence Monday, January 12, 1903, at 2:30 p. m.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER

SPENCER'S

COSTUMES FOR MONDAY.

16 in the lot. Oxfords, blues and reds, sizes 32 and 34 mostly, and a few size 36, regular prices $7.50 to $10.00, Monday $2.90.

CORSETS FOR MONDAY

5 Styles which we are cleaning out in the P. D's. 144 pairs, regular price $2.75. These are in colors grey, blue and white.

Our style numbers are 168-170 and 28.

98 pairs, regular price $3.75 and $4.50. All these are in black Marguerite, and style 28.

Monday the price all round will be $1.50 per pair

SCHOOL STARTS MONDAY.

It is the healthy boys who wear out their pants, but they will have their work cut out kicking through our 50c. and 75c. kinds made of all wool-tweeds lined.

BOYS' FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, sizes 20 and 22, 15c.; 24 and 26, prices 25c.; size 28,	35c.
BOYS' SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR, sizes 22 to 32, prices	25 to 50c.
BOYS' FLANNELETTE SHIRTS	25 and 35c.
BOYS' CAPS, SILK LINED	25c.
BOYS' WOOL SWEATERS lined and blue, all sizes	50c.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Boys' Sizes, 1-5 school shoes, extra heavy screw, sale price	$1.65
Sizes 11-13	$1.40

Finest Winchester and Bologna Sausage
JUST ARRIVED BY TODAY'S BOAT AND ARE ABSOLUTELY THE FINEST TO BE HAD.
Erskine, Wall and Co.
Tel. 88 Cor. Government and Broughton Sts.

Novelties for Christmas
We are showing a large assortment of HAND MADE and EMBROIDERED GOODS for the Christmas trade, including LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CENTREPIECES, DOILIES, PINCUSHIONS, PHOTO FRAMES, etc. Also Children's SILK COATS, DRESSES and BON NETS, and a full line of FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR.
MRS W. BICKFORD,
61-63 Fort street.

The Proof of Cheese
IS TASTING IT. The proof of the superiority of our Groceries can be proven only by dealing with us. We claim to sell cheaper than others and to sell nothing but the freshest and best there is. In COFFEES and TEAS we make a specialty of:

RAJAH, a Pure CEYLON, at per lb.	50c.
KALAMBU, CEYLON, at per lb	40c.
OUR BLENDS OF CEYLON, at per lb.	35c. and 30c.
MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, at per lb.	40c.
OUR BLENDS OF COFFEE, at per lb	35c. and 25c.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.
39-41 JOHNSON STREET
'Phone 28.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Engineers and Ship Builders.
Iron and Brass Founders, Steam Engines, Boilers and Fittings.
MARINE WORK A SPECIALTY.
WORKS---ROCK BAY, TEL. 570,
VICTORIA HARBOR.
Marine Slip, 2,500 tons capacity, now under construction.

CURSE OF DRINK IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO. 37 Jordan street Toronto Ont. CURED SECRETLY

For Your Throat

Try Throat Pastilles, containing Eucalyptol, Menthol, Glycerine, Capsicum and Licorice, - - 25 cents.

Bowes' Drug Store 98 GOVERNMENT ST. Near Yates

Telephone 425.

In Flavor and Aroma Perfect

NUGGET CIGAR

PACIFIC CIGAR CO., 105 Johnson St.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none,
I will make it.
—SAVANNAH, Photo.
Five Sisters' Block.

Labatt's London Ale, $1.25 per doz. at best dealers. *

Pyramid Tea is the best 25c. tea on the market, and is absolutely Pure. Sole agents, Mowat & Wallace, grocers.*

Boys' reefers, $1.00 each; boys' overcoats half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

For the happy holiday days to come, drink John Labatt's London India Pale Ale. For sale by Dixi H. Ross & Co., Erskine, Wall & Co., and Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd. *

50 men's and youths' overcoats, half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

10 cases fancy suspenders, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 pair. B. Williams & Co. *

A few rolls of China Matting at 12½c. a square yard makes a nice clean floor covering at a nominal figure. Weiler Bros. *

Waterproof cravenettes, reduced to $9.00, $12.60, $13.50 and $16.20 until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth. *

Waterproof cravenettes, reduced to $9.00, $12.60, $13.50 and $16.20 until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

J. & J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES —AND— VAULT DOORS

John Barnsley & Co., AGENTS. 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

50 men's and youths' overcoats, half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

The Right Kind Offered Freely to Those Who Will Take It.

Just at this season of the year friendly advice is going the rounds. All sorts of resolutions will be made. A word to the wise will be sufficient. Remember the place where you got satisfaction and go back. One can always get that at campbell and cullin's, the popular tobacconists, corner trounce avenue and government street.

Boys' reefers, $1.00 each; boys' overcoats half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

Ties, mufflers and smoking jackets half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

Ties, mufflers and smoking jackets half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

In the happy days drink John Labatt's Ale. *

Waterproof cravenettes, reduced to $9.00, $12.60, $13.50 and $16.20 until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

Make a Note of it!

The Windows of

THE B. C. DRUG STORE

Will be worth while keeping tab on for the NEXT 10 DAYS!

Our novelties in Fine French and American High Grade Perfumes, put up daintly for Christmas Gifts, and our fine Imported Chocolates and Bon-Bons are simply elegant. Be sure and see them.

Boys' reefers, $1.00 each; boys' overcoats half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

See new Queen Pudding Moulds at Cheapside. See Carving Sets and Cutlery at Cheapside. Fine Electro-Plate at Cheapside. *

Fire Guards at Creapside. Air-tight Heaters at Cheapside. Bird Cages at Cheapside. *

Waterproof cravenettes, reduced to $9.00, $12.60, $13.50 and $16.20 until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

It will be news to everyone that a nice Bedroom Square can be purchased at Weiler Bros. for $4.50. *

Ties, mufflers and smoking jackets half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

McClary's famous stoves and steel ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Ties, mufflers and smoking jackets half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

If you want a beautiful everlasting Porcelain Wreath, call and see them at Stewart's Granite & Marble Works, Yates street. *

Boys' reefers, $1.00 each; boys' overcoats half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

John Labatt's crystal pale Ale is sparkling purity. *

50 men's and youths' overcoats, half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

Fire Insurance.

Heisterman & Co.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

50 men's and youths' overcoats, half price for cash until December 31. B. Williams & Co. *

Just received, and daily hereafter, fresh oolichans, wholesale and retail. Vaio & Brooks, 59 Broad street. *

MR. STADTHAGEN EXONERATED

Messrs. B. Williams & Co. Give an Absolute Denial to Charge of Theft.

The following appeared in the Colonist report of the Kircheimer case in the City Police court:

"Mr. Belyea—Did Kircheimer know about the sales to Stadthagen?

"Witness—Yes, he said I shouldn't allow Stadthagen in the store, as he had stolen a suit of clothes from Ben Williams, and the police were looking for him.'"

Referring to the above, Mr. Stadthagen has received the following letter:

Victoria, Jan. 1, 1903.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the report of N. Stadthagen having stolen a suit of clothes from our store is without foundation.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Glass butter dishes from 25c. to 45c.; a large variety to choose from. Glass dishes suitable for Chinese lilies 25c. each at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

SELECT DANCING ACADEMY.

Adult beginners class forming Tuesday evening, January 6. Classes meet every Tuesday for beginners; Wednesday evening advanced; Friday evening, socials; Saturday afternoon children's class. Private class for the five step, two-step and all the latest dances. Also private lessons. For terms apply Mrs. Lester, A. O. U. W. hall (upstairs) on above dates or 52 Michigan street between 6 and 8 p. m.

PLAGUE SPREADING ON PACIFIC COAST

Dread Bubonic Disease Attacks Mexico in Violent Form.

That the extra precautions which have been taken by the Dominion and Provincial Boards of Health to prevent the possible introduction of bubonic plague into Canadian territory on the Pacific Coast are timely, is shown by recent press despatches from Mexico, where the dread disease seems to have obtained an alarming foothold. A despatch from Mazallan, Mexico, dated January 1, says:

"There is no longer the slightest doubt that the disease now afflicting this city is genuine Asiatic plague, for microscopic investigation proves that bubonic pest bacilli are in the blood of those afflicted with the disease. The plague has grown virulent within the last 48 hours, and the alarm, which has begun in some measure to abate, has returned with increased strength. The people are fleeing from the city at the rate of 300 per day and some 5,000 have already gone.

"It is a remarkable fact that more than 50 per cent. of the persons attacked are women. The news of recrudescence of the plague at this port has reached the interior towns of the state and is causing a panic. Cordons of armed men have been placed around the towns to prevent the entrance of any one from this place."

OBITUARY.

Death of Emanuel Wiles, a Forty-Niner, at Nanoose Bay.

Victoria pioneers will learn with regret of the death of Emanuel Wiles, who passed away at Nanoose Bay on Thursday last, aged 76 years. The late Mr. Wiles was a native of Dorchester, Eng., and came to British Columbia in the ship Tory, in 1849. He joined the rush to Cariboo a year or so later, and spent some years there. On his return he was employed in the Nanaimo mines for a number of years. Early in the 70's he settled on a ranch at Nanoose Bay, where he has since resided. The deceased pioneer leaves a daughter at Nanoose Bay, and a grandson, now at Fernie.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charles H. Sharp took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Hill street, where the Rev. P. Westman appropriately officiated. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. G. Stevens, F. Clanton, S. Booth, G. Kennell and C. Sharp. There was a large attendance and many beautiful floral emblems.

Donations Acknowledged.—The following donations received at the Home for the Aged and Infirm during the month of December are thankfully acknowledged: Mrs. Demers, Colwood, 2 dozen nightcaps; Mrs. L. J. Quagliotti, Mr. Geo. Marsden, Mr. N. Shakespeare, papers; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, 2 parcels illustrated papers, goose and whiskey; Mrs. Van Tassel, apples and reading matter; Mr. Fernie, luxuries for Christmas, value $10, per Ald. Worthington; Messrs. L. Goodacre & Sons, turkey and hats; Mr. D. K. Chungranes; turkey; Messrs. Brown & Cooper, goose; Mrs. Burt, cake; Mrs. H. Clay, plum pudding; Mr. Myers, clothing and reading matter; Mr. D. Spencer, socks; Mr. T. Shotbolt, turkey and newspapers; M. R. Smith & Co., box of cakes; Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, whiskey, boiled ham and plum pudding; Mr. John Douglas and Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., beer; Mr. Jos. Brown, cake, wine and whiskey; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McNeill, box Japanese oranges.

Lace Parlors.

A fine assortment of Silk Arabian Braids, Linen Braids, Colored Linens, Japanese Linens and Embroidering Silks. The latest lace designs always on hand.

MRS. F. V. ROBERTSON, 28 Five Sisters' Block.

Hot Water Bottles!

—GOOD ONES—

You don't have to worry about the value in these bottles. They are O. K. in every detail. A big line of Atomizers, Fountain Syringes, and all kinds of Rubber goods. Our prices are right on every article. We invite you to come and take a look at the goods.

Hall & Co.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Local News.

Bagshaw-Davis—On December 31, at the residence of Mr. George Bagshaw, Fairfield Road, Ralph Bagshaw and Miss Bertha Davis were united in marriage by Rev. A. Fraser.

Drew the Prize.—Mrs. L. P. Smith, of 88 Chatham street, drew the lucky number, 466, at the drawing New Year's eve, for the silver coffee set offered by W. B. Shakespeare, jeweler of Yates street.

Socialists.—An interesting address is looked for at this evening's meeting of the Socialist party, when Dr. Ernest Hall will speak on "Methods of Moderates in the Control of the Liquor Traffic." All are invited.

A Coming Event.—A concert will be given in the Institute hall on the 27th instant, by the students of Alexandra Royal College of Music and Art. An excellent programme has been prepared, including pantomime work and artistic posing.

Defective Crossing.—The crossing at the West side of James Bay bridge on Belleville street is very much out of repair and causes much annoyance and soiling of shoes to those who are compelled to use it. The attention of the proper authorities is earnestly called to what must be regarded more as a nuisance than a public convenience.

Successful Recital.—The pupils of Mrs. Hamilton Foot gave a recital on Friday evening at 261 Johnson street, which was much enjoyed by those fortunate enough to be invited. The playing on both violin and piano showed excellent results from the teaching given and reflected great credit on Mrs. Foot and on the young students who have studied with her.

Collegiate School. — The entrance scholarship presented by the Bishop of Columbia will be competed for on Tuesday, January 13, at 9:30 a. m. Papers will be set on English grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, divinity and general knowledge. Rev. W. D. Barber, M. A., will be the examiner. Candidates are requested to send their names to the head master during the coming week.

First Rehearsal.—The first rehearsal of the representation of nursery rhymes was held on Monday afternoon and was a great success. The music is delightful, some of it selections from the opera of "Wang." Mrs. H. Kent has kindly undertaken to superintend the dancing and the steps of the twelve pretty shepherdesses who constitute the chorus, and this will complete the perfectness of this charming piece.

New Year's Greeting.—The editorial staff of the Colonist desires to express its appreciation of the following New Year's greeting from Miss Agnes Deans Cameron: "We are men now, and women, in a world of work. Let us do that work as well as we can, without stopping to ask if we were slugs or will one day be angels. And have a kind word and a smile for the next one you meet; he too is fighting a hard fight."

Bridges Washed Away—From various points throughout the lower Island districts come stories of damage to roadways and bridges because of the unprecedented heavy rains of the past week. The Alberni stage, which reached Nanaimo on Friday evening, had a very difficult time in making the trip. The driver of the stage reports that in the vicinity of Cameron lake several bridges have been washed away.

Olde London Wanderers.—The next general meeting will be held at the Boomerang hotel tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. prompt. All members are requested to be present at this first meeting for the New Year. Important business on hand. Election of new members. Gentlemen wishing to join are requested to be present, or to tender their names to the secretary. An invitation smoking concert will take place on Monday, January 12.

Where Is Kennedy?—David Kennedy, one of the old-timers of Victoria, whose occupation is that of a marine engineer, and who lives at No. 15 Montreal street, has been missing since Wednesday evening. His relatives and friends have been unable to find any trace of him, and a diligent search made by the local police department has been equally fruitless. The detectives made a search of the premises where Kennedy lives, and found the coat which he usually wears hanging in the woodshed.

Musical Examination.—At the last examination held in this city in connection with the Victoria College of Music, London, England, the following pupils of Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, F. V. C. M., were successful in the various grades in which they entered: Junior grade—Miss Lavinia May Heater, 80 points. Intermediate grade — Miss Grace Eleanor Cross, 86; Miss Victoria Anne Cross, 89; Miss Bernice Scowcroft, 96; Gladys Evelyn Hewling, 78. Mr. A. Longfield, F. V. C. M., the local honorary secretary, was the examiner.

Loyal S. S. Army.—There will be an open session of the Sunday school of the Centennial Methodist church this afternoon for the purpose of awarding certificates and diplomas to the scholars, teachers and officers for faithful service during the year. Those thus honored become members of what is known as "The Loyal Sunday School Army." Certificates of merit are issued quarterly to scholars, teachers and officers, who receive not less than 30 credit merits during the current quarter. After this ceremony each scholar, teacher and official of the school will receive a present from the superintendent. An address will be delivered by the pastor and special music will be given by the Sunday school orchestra under the leadership of T. H. Mathews.

W. C. T. U.—The W. C. T. U. mission held a very enjoyable reception on New Year's Day, when over a hundred callers were welcomed by the ladies in attendance. In the evening a concert was held. The following are cordially thanked for their generous donations: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Rodgers, Miss King, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Croat, Mrs. W. G. Cameron, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. M. Carter, Mrs. Scowcroft, Mrs. McCrimmon, Mrs. Vichert, Mrs. Buckholder, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Dempster, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Keown, Mrs. Wyllie, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Leslie Clay, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Dowler, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Mrs. Wilby, and Mrs. Bishop, Messrs. Reid, Stewart and Goodacre, and others whose names were not secured.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods,
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.
A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.

WHARF STREET

TELEPHONE No. 3. P.O. BOX 423. VICTORIA, B.C.

Gifts For New Year 1903

SILVER PLATED WARE.
ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY.
FISH AND DESSERT SETS IN CASES.
CUT GLASS.
OAK GOODS WITH E. P. MOUNTS.

A useful and durable article for table use is always an acceptable New Year's gift, and an ever present reminder of the donor. We guarantee all our table ware to be of the best quality, and the prices low.

C. E. REDFERN,
Established 1862. 43 Government Street. Telephone 118.

Genuine African Ebony Toilet Goods

The best obtainable and guaranteed in every respect. The Brushes and Mirrors have solid one-piece backs, the Brushes containing Russian Boar Bristles and the Mirrors, Beveled French Plate Glass. Let us quote prices.

See our line of Atomizers and Perfume.

John Cochrane CHEMIST. N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Re-Opening of The Schools

Public School Pupils Will Resume Their Work Monday Morning.

Special Commencement Exercises at South Park and North Ward.

The public schools of the city will reopen tomorrow. At the South Park and North Ward there will be special reopening exercises, these schools having postponed their holiday entertainments until the re-assembling of their scholars after the Christmas holidays.

At the South Park school commencement day exercises will be held at 2 p. m.; the High school entrance certificates will be presented to the successful candidates, the four swimming medals won in the summer competitions will be awarded, and this short programme will follow: Piano solo, Theresa Mesher; song, Georgina Bebbington; piano solo, Muriel Hall; song, Kathleen Roberts; recitation, Ethel Green; piano solo, Violet Mesher.

All interested are extended a cordial invitation to attend.

The North Ward school will reopen in the morning at 9:30 a. m. Promptly at 2 p. m. the pupils will give a short programme in the assembly room, when the successful pupils at the late entrance examination will be presented with their certificates. Parents and all others interested are cordially invited.

The classes in St. Anne's academy will reopen on Tuesday, January 6. The commercial course will start anew, the coming six months being just the period required for the stenography course. The music department and studio offer very good advantages to classes starting together. The physical culture and elocution classes will reopen. The basketball clubs will resume practice under D. O'Sullivan early in the present month.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

School Trustees Ask Law Society to Accept High School Certificates.

The Board of Public school trustees held its regular meeting on Friday evening, the following being in attendance: Dr. Lewis Hall, chairman, and Trustees Huggett, Jay and Mrs. Jenkins. The usual routine business was transacted, and arrangements perfected for the reopening of the schools.

The following resolution moved by Trustee Jay; seconded by Trustee Mrs. Jenkins, was carried: That a communication be sent to the Law society of British Columbia calling their attention to the advantage that would accrue to pupils of the High schools of the province if the society would so amend its rules as to accept the departmental certificates of examinations of the intermediate grade in High schools in lieu of the preliminary examination now required by the society.

YOU'LL BE SORRY

If you don't get one of these

SUITS

That are being sold for

$25.00

Regular price $30.00 to $35.00. Only a few left.

—AT—

PEDENS

Merchant Tailor 36 Fort St.

FREE BREAD

Not being able to fully supply the demand for free bread on Saturday last, we have decided to carry the offer over Monday, January 5th, so that all who will may have an opportunity of testing the virtues and superiority of bread made from our

Queen Anne Flour

Call and get a

LOAF OF BREAD FREE

AT THE—

VICTORIA FLOUR AND FEED STORE

114 Johnson Street, near Douglas.

Don't

Send away for your glass or glasses. We can replace any glass, or duplicate your glasses because we grind glasses here.

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE whether you wear the simplest or most complicated glass made, we can make a new one exactly like it.

WE WILL GUARANTEE THE exactness and finish equal to any made in America or Europe.

MAYBE YOUR GLASS is not as good as you can have? Better let us test your sight.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.

Ophthalmic Optician.
37 FORT STREET.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

Examinations Will Be Held on January 12 and Following Days.

The following regimental order has been issued by Capt. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, C. A.:

Captain Drake having reported for duty, resumes command of No. 6 company. Until further order, Lieut. McTavish will continue to do duty with this company.

The adjutant will attend at the Drill hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 5, 6 and 7, for the purpose of receiving list of recruits and passing any men whom officers commanding companies may think fit to be posted to their respective companies.

Recruits will drill on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8 p. m., beginning January 12, under the regimental-sergeant major and two N. C. O.'s who will be detailed each week. The following are detailed for January 12 and 13, Co.-Sergt. Major W. H. Lettice and Corpl. P. Austin. The Regimental Sergt. Major will keep a roll of attendance and report any recruits absent from two consecutive parades to the acting adjutant in writing.

Officers commanding companies will furnish to the acting adjutant names of suitable men for the following detachments:

D. R. F., 1 N. C. O., and two men, from Co.'s 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Maxim, 1, N. C. O., and one man from Co.'s 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Gun layers, 3, N. C. O.'s or men from Co.'s 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Gun captains, 3, N. C. O.'s, from Co.'s 3, 4, 5 and 6.

No. 1, 3 N. C. O.'s from Co.'s 1 and 2.

No. 4, 3 N. C. C.'s or men from Co.'s 1 and 2.

Signallers, two men per company.

These men should be chosen who take a keen interest in their duties, and are willing to give extra time to make themselves efficient. The training of the D. R. F. detachments will be by Major Hibben and will parade on alternate Monday nights, beginning January 12, of the Maxims will be under Lt. Patton, and will parade on alternate Wednesdays, commencing January 14; of the signallers, under Lt. McTavish, on dates to be fixed later.

Officers commanding companies will make the training of gun captains and gun layers their special care. All gun captains must be taught to predict.

Officers commanding companies will have their trumpeters parade on Monday evenings for instruction under Sergeant Harris.

Officers commanding companies will see that members of their respective companies will not wear any other than the authorized badges for the regiment.

The officers commanding 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 companies will prepare and forward to the acting adjutant not later than February 5 the usual Fort Manning details. These details will be kept on file and any necessary amendments made should be forwarded to the acting adjutant at once.

The written examination will be held on Thursday, January 15, at 8 p. m.

The examination in practical work will be held on Monday, January 12, for men of Nos. 5 and 6 companies; Tuesday, January 13 for men of Nos. 1 and 2 companies; Wednesday, January 14, for men of Nos. 3 and 4 companies.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Gifts for the Ladies.
PHOTO FRAMES.
CHATELAINES.
JEWEL CASES.
PURSES.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF SETS.
HAND BAGS.
WORK BOXES.
BOOKS OF POEMS.
PHOTO ALBUMS.
FANCY ARTICLES IN CELLULOID
ETC., ETC.

Useful Presents for Gentlemen.
FOUNTAIN PENS.
WALLETS.
COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES.
SETS OF STANDARD WORKS.
INKSTANDS.
SHAVING SETS.
TRAVELING CASES.
WRITING CASES.
POETS IN REAL GOOD BINDING.
ETC., ETC.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.
FOOT BALLS.
KNIVES.
DRAWING SLATES.
BOOKS BY THE THOUSAND.
ETC., ETC.
KID BODY DOLLS.
DRESSED DOLLS.
KROKINOLL.
WRITING CASES.
ETC., ETC.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., LTD.

WE WISH YOU **A Happy New Year**

Our Agencies for the year are as follows:

Steinway, Nordheimer, Heintzman & Co. Dominion; Palmer and Karn Pianos.

Estey, Dominion, Thomas and Karn Organs.

Remington Typewriters.

May & Co.'s Billiard Tables, etc.

Cincinnati Safe and Lock Co.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

44 Government St.

What could be nicer and more wholesome than some of our

Crisp Scotch Shortbread

To offer to friends on New Year's Day? Sizes ¼ lb., 1 lb., and 2 lbs, nicely decorated. We are making a few more puddings for New Year's. Quantities limited. Table delicacies of all kinds to order.

CLAY'S

39 FORT STREET.

Lace and Fancy Work Parlors

MISS E. A. MESHER
Room 3 Moody Blk., cor. Yates and Broad
An assortment of lace turn-over and stock collars, handkerchiefs, d'oylies, neckties, etc., from 50 cents. Materials and latest designs on hand. Evening classes.

SPECIAL SALE

BEFORE OUR ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING WE ARE ANXIOUS TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

Musical Merchandise

INCLUDING MANY GREAT BARGAINS IN VIOLINS, MANDOLINS, MUSIC BOXES, PHONOGRAPH CASES AND SUPPLIES, ETC. ETC.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE RECORDS, $2.00 PER DOZ.

MANDOLINETTES, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 while they last.

FLETCHER BROS.

TELEPHONE 885.

Drawing for Silver Coffee Set.

No. 466 was the number drawn for our Silver Coffee Set New Year's Eve, and was held by Mrs. L. P. Smith, of 88 Chatham Street

W. B. SHAKESPEARE,

The Reliable Jeweler, 74 Yates Street.

A REAL BARGAIN

—IN—

LADIES' GLOVES

Something Better Than You Ever Got Before

We have laid out about six lines of Gloves comprising in all about 400 pairs. They are FOWNES AND DENT'S best grades, and are sold regularly at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

On Monday We Will Clear These Out at

$1.00 A PAIR

OUR REGULAR GUARANTEE goes with every pair. That is: If you don't find them perfect in every particular, have them exchanged or get your money back.

GEO. R. JACKSON

Ground Just Right

The glasses which promise to give you relief from aching head and tired vision will do so only when they have been ground just right.

Do not fail to let us do this for you. We have a reputation that has been gained by a long and conscientious apprenticeship to good work.

A. P. BLYTH

Scientific Optician and Jeweler. 65 Fort St., near Douglas.

THE STRAND HOTEL (Vancouver.)

Has been remodelled. All newly furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. J. S. Wood, proprietor.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good!" and the present muddy weather is a boon to the makers of door mats. It is impossible to do without one. Weiler Bros. have them from 50c. to $3.50. *

The White House JANUARY SALE Commences Tuesday Morning

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

BIG BAGS OF BIG GAME

Part 1--LION HUNTING IN THE AFRICAN DESERT.

By F. C. Selous (All Rights Reserved.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, in which vast territory is comprised Matabeleland, Mashumaland, Manicaland, and part of Gazaland, is now a well-known country, traversed by railways and supporting a considerable white population, the bulk of which, however, is confined to the mining districts and the towns of Bulawayo, Salisbury, Umtali and Gwelo. But between the western frontier of Southern Rhodesia and the swamps of the Okavango River there stretches a broad expanse of primeval wilderness which the recent development of European activity in all parts of Africa has left entirely untouched. The reason of this is not far to seek, for the region of which I am speaking is in the first place entirely without hills, or indeed stone of any kind, and therefore cannot contain gold; and in the second entirely without rivers, and therefore as a rule a sun-scorched waste, almost destitute of surface-water, except during the rainy season. Thus it has been left an unexplored wilderness which has seldom been traversed by white men, except on certain well-known routes, such as the old wagon tracks from Tati to Pandamatenka and from Bamangwato to the Mababi river, and even on these I have traveled in dry seasons 70 and 120 miles respectively without water. Occasionally, however, when exceptionally heavy rains have fallen during the past wet season, this desert land becomes a very pleasant country to travel in. Such a year was 1884. Game, though not very abundant, was still in sufficient numbers to enable me to keep my own people, and the several families of Bushmen who had attached themselves to me, in rude plenty. Owing to the favorable season, all grazing and browsing animals, including my own cattle, were in very good condition, and my larder seldom lacked the choicest portions of the giraffe, eland, gemsbuck and springbuck, four of the best animals for the table, when in prime condition, which South Africa or any other part of the world can produce.

On this trip my one successful encounter with a lion occurred late in the year, when I was once more nearing the western frontier of Matabeleland. My wagon was then standing beneath some tall feathery-leaved thorn trees near a large vley of water, beyond which stretched an open plain covered with a rather short growth of yellow grass for South Africa—as it was not more than two feet in length. This open plain was skirted to the north by dense jungles of wait-a-bit thorns, and on its other three sides by open Mopanj forest and scrub. My camp was on the northern side of the plain, quite close to the thorn jungles. At this time I had been long absent from the farthest outpost of civilization, and had not seen a white man's face or spoken a word of English for more than six months; but I had plenty of books with me to read at night, and hunting and collecting specimens of natural history filled all my time by day. Ah! those were glorious times indeed.

One night I was reading in the wagon rather late, when a lion—the first I had heard for a long time—commenced to roar loudly, apparently not very far away, and was immediately answered by several other lions roaring in unison. After this and until I went to sleep this roaring became almost continuous, but I could tell that there was one lion which always roared alone, and was answered by several others which all roared together. Presently, lulled by this grandest of all vocal music, I went to sleep. I awoke just before daylight, and at once heard the lions still roaring, apparently within a mile of the wagon. I at once got up, and after drinking a cup of coffee, rode out just at daylight, accompanied by a mounted Griqua lad and several of my best Bushmen, to look for the lions. Twice after we had left the wagon their deep, full-toned voices rolled out over the silent veld, and assured us that they were still in the open grass plain; but after the sun rose they became silent. We had ridden for perhaps a mile and a half across the open plain, when I suddenly saw something dark appear above the long yellow grass some 400 yards ahead of me, and knew at once that it was the maned shoulders of a lion. At this time I do not think he had seen us, but had just risen from the spot where he had been lately lying roaring, with the intention of making his way to the thorn jungles ahead of him. I was mounted on a very good, well-trained shooting horse, in splendid hard condition and very fast, and I at once put spurs to him and rode as hard as he could go, in the hope of getting up to the lion before he gained the shelter of the thorn jungle, where no horse could have followed him. The lion soon took in the situation, and with one quick look towards me, turned and galloped away through the grass at a great pace, making straight for a small island of forest and jungle lying in the open plain just outside the main bush. I was now going at racing speed and gaining fast on the lion, which did not appear to be exerting himself, though he got over the ground pretty quickly, going at an easy gallop and looking like an enormous mastiff. He was very dark in color, with a full dark mane. Just before he got to the edge of the small isolated piece of bush I ought to have pulled in and taken a shot at him at about 150 yards, but I thought he would halt at the edge of the cover and turn round and look at me, as lions, when chased across an open place on horseback, often do; but this one galloped straight into the cover, and I lost the chance. The patch of bush in which he now was, was not more than 100 yards long by 50 broad, and was separated from the main jungle by an open piece of ground quite destitute of cover and about 60 yards across at the narrowest point. I now rode slowly completely round this isolated piece of bush, but could not see the lion anywhere within it, so I thought I had better wait until my followers came up, and then send one of them to the wagon to fetch my dogs, which I knew would soon show me the whereabouts of the lion.

Presently my boys arrived, and the mounted Griqua lad then told me that after I had galloped forward he had come on slowly after me, and had ridden right on to five lions lying in the grass, a big male and four females, which had trotted slowly away to a tongue of bush extending into the plain from the main jungle. I now rode round the piece of bush again, in which I thought that the lion I had chased was still hiding, with the Bushmen, in order to make sure that he was still there and had not run straight through it and across the open into the solid jungle beyond, which he might just have had time to do without my seeing him, for I had pulled in for a moment near where he had disappeared. Sure enough, we found his tracks emerging from the top end of the bush, and followed them across the open to the thick cover beyond, in which it would have been useless to look for him without dogs, so I at once rode back to where my after rider had last seen the other lions. "Was the male a big one?" I asked him. "Sir," he answered, "when he turned and stood looking at me from the top of that piece of rising ground, he looked like an eland bull!" We now cantered on, and just as we passed the point of the tongue of bush I have previously alluded to, my boy said in Dutch "daar's hij; pass op; hij zal ons jagd" (there he is; look out; he will chase us), and turning his horse's head galloped away. I had not seen the lion, but I soon made him out, standing looking at me, with his head held low. He was not more than 80 yards off, and I was just going to dismount and have a shot at him, when out he came, with mouth held half open, and ears laid back, jerking out with every breath a rolling, thunderous growl. My horse knew the business well, and was round and off with the promptitude and speed of a well-trained polo pony, the lion close behind. I think he got up pretty near us with his first furious rush, but then my horse got into his stride and gradually got away from him, and when he had chased us for about 150 yards he pulled up, at the same time ceasing to growl.

It was the cessation of the roaring that let me know he had given up the chase, and pulling my horse in I brought him round again as quickly as possible. The lion was then standing looking at me, and as I approached he lowered his head and at once commenced to growl again, whisking his tail rapidly from side to side without cessation. I knew he would charge again in a moment, so gave him no time to get his wind, but, dismounting as quickly as possible, raised my rifle and took a quick shot at his open mouth. The bullet must have just passed below or on one side of his lower jaw, as it struck him in the chest, causing him to stand straight up on his hind legs and fall over backwards. He recovered himself immediately, but abandoning for the moment all thought of again charging, turned and trotted back towards the shelter of the trees he had left a short time before. I was quickly in the saddle again, and galloping up behind him, as I feared to lose sight of him in the bush. He heard me coming, and, whipping round with an angry roar, charged again in fine style, this time, however, chasing me for less than 100 yards, and coming to a halt as before right in the open. I brought my horse round as quickly as I could, and again dismounting fired as he stood facing me, and again hit him in the chest, when he at once turned and made for the bush, on reaching which he lay down under a large thorn tree. I now walked my horse towards him, and finding that he was apparently too far gone to get on his legs again, though he raised his great head and growled savagely as I approached, I came quite near to him and gave him a third shot in the chest, which killed him. He proved to be a fine lion, just in his prime, in beautiful coat and with a very fair mane. He was, too, extraordinarily fat. The Bushmen took every particle of fat from the slain monarch, but left the rest of the carcase for the hyenas and vultures, which they would not have done had they been short of meat of other kinds. I imagine that this lion was the lord and master of the four lionesses who were with him when my after-rider disturbed them, and that the single lion I had chased and lost was a depraved animal who wished to interfere with this domestic arrangement, but had been unable to allure any of the lionesses away from their rightful owner, and had not dared to put the matter to the ordeal of combat. This explanation would, I think, account for the continuous roaring which had gone on during the whole of the previous night.

CARIBOO MINE CAMP McKINNEY

Cleaned Up 8,400 Ounces of Gold During Last Year.

Work at Camp McKinney during 1902 was restricted chiefly to the Cariboo-McKinney Mining & Milling company's Cariboo mine. Quite lately some activity has been shown in connection with the further development of the Waterloo, but difficulties, first in connection with the organization of a new company to acquire the property from the old Waterloo company, and later from insecurity of title to the mineral claim, prevented much progress being made. Now, however, these obstacles appear to have been overcome, and more energy is being displayed in opening up the shoot of rich ore met with at the 160-foot level than has heretofore marked the development of this promising mine. A more powerful hoisting engine has been purchased and shipped from Spokane to the mine, and it has been decided to sink another 100 feet before the surface water becomes troublesome in the spring.

So far as production is concerned the Waterloo has no tonnage of consequence to add to the year's output from this camp. Prospecting has been done on several other properties in the camp, but no important developments have been reported. Three miles southeast of Camp McKinney are the Dayton, Dewey, Jim Crow, Night Hawk and other claims on the divide between the main Rock creek and the south fork of that stream, upon which surface prospecting has disclosed the presence of big bodies of mineral that give promise of being well worth opening up.

PRODUCTION OF CARIBOO.

Speaking generally, though the only mining and milling of importance the year has seen done in Camp McKinney is that done on the Cariboo, which has maintained the creditable record of the several previous years. The following statistics for the year ended November 30, 1902, are official:

Ore crushed, 15,616 tons; bullion produced, 8,400 ounces; concentrates produced, 550 tons; value of bullion, $112,300; value of concentrates, $17,381; drifting done, 1,005 feet; raising done, 190 feet; average number of men employed, 50; dividend paid, 4 per cent.

The tonnage of ore mined and milled the previous year, as shown in the company's last annual report, was 16,862 tons, yielding 9,439 ounces of gold and 428 tons of concentrates.

CHESS.

The chess tourney at the J. B. A. A. has proceeded on schedule time during the holidays, and as many as a dozen players at one time silently struggling through the intricacies of a gambit, the complications of the middle game, or the difficulties of a pawn ending, has attested the enthusiasm of the Bays for the king of games, and a most pleasing feature of the tourney has been the chivalrous disposition of the contestants towards each other, a love of the game for itself being the dominating spirit.

The winners of classes A, B, C, and D are Messrs. B. Williams, B. H. Hurst, P. T. Johnston and Wm. Blake. Messrs. Hurst and C. C. McKenzie tied with 4½ wins each, a match for three wins won by Mr. Hurst, score, Hurst 3, McKenzie 2, and one drawn. Mr. C. W. Clifford, M. P. P., was second, winning three and losing three. Mr. Clifford has had the advantage of practice with players of a high order, the late Cecil De Vere, one of the strongest players of England, being among his earliest chess opponents.

In class C, Mr. P. T. Johnstone is the winner, with six won and two lost games, his play being as steady as a rock; Mr. Davie being second with 5½ won to 4½ lost. Mr. Davie is one of the rising players of the Bays, displaying considerable combinatory power and fertility of resource. Mr. D. Leeming ranks third, with 4½ won to 3½ lost.

Mr. Wm. Blake heads class D with nine won and one lost game. Mr. Rt. Clarke being second, score seven won and three lost; Mr. Paul Smith third with four won and three lost; Mr. J. Scott won 5½ lost 4½. Mr. Blake has merited promotion to class C.

Each of the four class winners play two games with other three, to decide final supremacy: Mr. B. Williams, scratch, gives Mr. B. H. Hurst a knight, to Mr. B. T. Johnstone a bishop and a knight, to Mr. Blake a rook and a knight; Mr. Hurst gives Mr. Johnston a knight, to Mr. Blake a rook; Mr. Johnstone gives Mr. Blake a knight.

Several games have been played in the final, the score to date being Mr. Blake won two lost none, Mr. Williams lost one, Mr. Hurst lost one.

A second handicap tourney will commence in about two weeks.

NEW AMBASSADOR.

Sir Francis Levison Bertie to Go to Rome.

London, Jan. 3.—It is officially announced that King Edward has appointed Sir Francis Levison Bertie, K. C. B., under secretary for foreign affairs, to succeed Lord Currie of Hawley as British ambassador at Rome. Lord Currie resigned his position December 19.

HARD COLDS.

People whose blood is pure are not nearly so likely to take hard colds as are others.

Physiology goes into the reason.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mucous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organs and functions.

This great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other does.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Begin Light on Account of Holiday — Miners Will Rest on Sundays.

Rossland, Jan. 3.—The first three days of the New Year ending tonight saw light shipments of ore from this camp, largely owing to the holiday intervening.

Le Roi sent out 480 tons.
Centre Star, 250.
War Eagle, 125.
Giant, 40.
Velvet, 40.
Total, 935.

Next week the Kootenay mine is likely to join the shipping list.

By a vote of 245 to 101, the employees of Le Roi decided to adopt the proposal to cease work on alternate Sundays. Heretofore the mine was operated every day in the month, but the management agreed to by-monthly shut downs if the men desired the move.

TYEE SMELTER A GREAT SUCCESS

Operations on the Big Plant at Ladysmith Exceed all Expectations.

One hundred tons a day was the capacity ascribed to the Tyee Copper company's smelter at Ladysmith, and it was not expected that it would surpass that limit, at least for some time after it had got into perfect running order, says the Ladysmith Leader. Yet it has done so within a week of starting, and to an extent that has far exceeded all calculations, namely: Two hundred tons in 24 hours.

This was accomplished on Monday night, 110 tons, and Tuesday morning 90 tons, and so rapid was the consumption of coke that a temporary suspension of work had to be taken owing to the coke bins having been cleaned out and no more having arrived. By Tuesday night a fresh supply was received and the welcome sight of the smoke pouring in dense volumes from the tall stack at the smelter was observed on Wednesday morning.

At the present rate of consumption the smelter will use up twelve hundred tons of coke a week, or 62,400 tons a year; probably more. It is now stated that increased facilities for conveying the coke from Comox to the smelter will have to be established at once, as it is imperative that no interruption take place in the working of the furnace.

The transfer at present makes one trip a week between Ladysmith and Union wharf, but if the smelter is going to maintain the present rate of consumption two trips will be necessary or two transfers.

From the foregoing figures the magnitude of the new industry can be seen; and yet it is only in its infancy, as the intention of the company is to increase the output very largely as soon as possible. Everything at the smelter has been designed and built with the view to doubling the capacity at any time. From present indications this interesting event is not unlikely to happen sooner than was expected.

The whole system from the mine at Mount Sicker to the final operation of matting at the smelter works now with perfect smoothness.

Regular shipments from Ladysmith to New York direct, of the Tyee matte began this week, and will be continued steadily henceforth.

FEZ HOLDS OUT.

Report That a Battle Is Impending.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—Premier Silvela today informed the King that he had received advices that the Sultan of Morocco was continuing his preparations for war against the pretender and that a battle was impending. The captain of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel, now lying at Tangier, has telegraphed the Minister of Marine that the Sultan is still besieged in Fez.

Telegrams received here from Tangier agree that the situation is more serious. The post office refuses to be responsible for registered letters. One despatch says the Sultan's position is extremely critical as the Jews, of whom there are 10,000 in Fez, smarting from injustice and cruelty, are inclined to support the pretender. An outbreak in the city is apprehended.

According to information received here the pretender to the throne of Morocco has entered Fez and met with a good reception.

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star brand.

COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS.

Two New Appointments Made in Colombia.

Panama, Jan. 3.—General Perdermo, the minister of state, left here today for Bogota, the capital with his staff. It is reported that he will resign on his arrival there. Governor Mutis Durran has appointed Aristides Arjona and Julio Guerra Azuolo to be secretary of the Government, and of Finance respectively.

THE POLICEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Policeman Peter Morris, Toronto, says that for years he was troubled with habitual constipation, and though he spent much money for medicine, was only disappointed with the results. He now recommends Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to his friends because it cured him of his troublesome ailment. You can be cured of constipation by this treatment. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

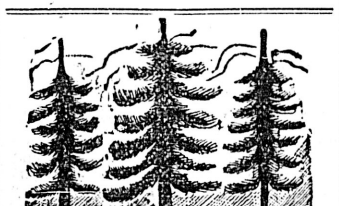
Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

SUMMONS HIS WIFE.

Husband Declares Lady Lawson Habitual Drunkard.

London, Jan. 2.—The first notable case under the new Licensing Act, which went into effect yesterday, came up in a London police court this afternoon, when Sir Charles Allen Lawson, the Anglo-Indian newspaper editor and writer, applied for a summons against Lady Lawson, whom he described as an "habitual drunkard." The summons was granted.

The new act enables a husband or wife to procure a separation in the case of habitual drunkenness, and allows the police to arrest an inebriate anywhere except in a private house, whether disorderly or not. After conviction drunkards are blacklisted for the space of three years. If they attempt to obtain drink during that period, they are liable to a fine, while the publican supplying them is fined $50 for a first offence and $100 for a second offence. Imprisonment is provided for drunkenness while in charge of a child under seven years of age.



Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:—I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

City Police Records For 1902 Show a Diminution in Crime.

The total number of cases dealt with by the city police during the year just closed numbered 1,180, as against 1,264 during 1901—a difference of 84 cases. Of the 1,180 cases there were 716 convictions taken in the police court, 14 sent up for trial before the higher courts, 130 discharged, dismissed or withdrawn, and 320 cases of safekeeping and detention for other causes.

Of the offenders 965 were white men, 123 were Indians and 92 Chinese.

During the year there were 559 arrests made, 293 summonses issued, 8 sent to asylum, and 320 held for safekeeping.

The record of the offences dealt with in detail is as follows:

Assault	53
Aggravated assault	5
Assaulting the police	1
Breaking and entering	8
Creating a disturbance	7
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Cruelty to animals	4
Cutting and wounding	1
City bylaw infractions	137
Drunks	337
Frequenting bawdy houses	18
Fighting	8
Causing grievous bodily harm	4
Highway robbery	1
Inmates of bawdy houses	18
Impersonation	4
Keeping vicious dogs	1
Liquor Regulations Act, infractions	1
Keeping a bawdy house	1
Shipping Act infractions	1
Provincial Revenue Act infractions	33
Murder	1
Malicious injury to property	23
Obscene language	2
Possession of Naval uniform	1
Obtaining money by false pretenses	4
Obstructing the poundkeeper	1
Possession of stolen property	5
Possession of intoxicants (Indians)	22
Refusing to support family	1
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	20
Stealing	77
Threatening to kill	1
Unsound mind	8
Vagrancy	47
Safe keeping and other detentions	320
Total	1,180

VICTORIA FIRE BRIGADE.

Record For 1902 Shows Smallest Losses In Sixteen Years.

Although the Victoria Fire Brigade responded to 97 alarms during 1902, the losses caused by fire aggregated only $5,790, the smallest in sixteen years.

The alarms and losses by months are as follows:

	No. of Alarms.	Loss.
January	5	$ 5
February	3	160
March	1	5
April	4	240
May	6	15
June	12	2,400
July	19	785
August	21	10
September	20	1,720
October	0	0
November	3	100
December	3	350
Total loss		$5,790

The following are the losses for the past sixteen years:

Year.	No. of Alarms.	Loss.
1887	29	$42,750
1888	64	16,000
1889	34	8,560
1890	81	10,795
1891	57	10,790
1892	93	62,187
1893	61	18,900
1894	56	57,560
1895	104	24,243
1896	76	9,940
1897	92	14,472
1898	90	52,500
1899	90	34,500
1900	90	11,400
1901	104	137,130
1902	97	5,790

COAL PRODUCTION, 1902.

Following are the figures for 1902 of the output of coal and coke of the British Columbia mines:

	Tons.
Wellington	400,568
Comox	399,747
New Vancouver Coal Co.	491,202
Crow's Nest Mines	441,000
Total coal	1,742,617
Coke, Vancouver Island	15,800
Coke, Crow's Nest	112,000
Total coke	127,800

The coal production of 1901 was 1,460,331 tons.

PROVINCIAL POLICE.

The provincial police statistics for year ending December 31, 1902, are appended. It will be noted that the list does not contain any very serious misdemeanors; and, in fact, the past year has been remarkably free of serious offences, which come within the jurisdiction of the provincial police department. The convictions were as follows:

Theft	11
Desertions from ship	6
Assault	4
Stowaways	22
Cruelty to Animals	3
Indians drunk and in possesion of intoxicants	4
Supplying inaoxicants to Indians	2
Furious driving	2
Escape from Provincial Jail	1
Infractions of Game Act	8
Trespass under Game Act	3
Total convictions	56

CUSTOMS STATISTICS FOR 1902.

Following are the customs returns for the port of Victoria for the year ending December 31, 1902:

TOTAL REVENUE BY MONTHS.

1902.	
January	$ 58,967
February	55,943
March	75,685
April	95,557
May	99,508
June	125,529
July	76,764
August	90,649
September	85,503
October	71,420
November	80,499
December	66,527
Total	$982,555

1902.	Free. Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Exports. Domestic	Exports. Foreign	Import Duty	Chinese	Other
January	$ 66,061	$ 159,926	$ 46,654	$ 24,305	$ 54,211	$ 4,555	$ 201
February	55,050	150,461	44,178	20,123	52,424	3,258	261
March	67,259	210,426	20,419	16,129	58,384	17,144	157
April	119,836	204,810	14,250	26,858	65,605	29,863	89
May	102,402	191,941	22,628	116,799	62,209	37,134	165
June	32,361	233,512	75,679	10,656	60,108	65,235	126
July	35,986	192,354	17,608	106,020	51,048	24,249	567
August	68,633	212,082	38,772	8,773	69,157	20,643	849
September	29,607	215,198	97,118	85,290	72,586	12,861	56
October	30,074	176,108	323,900	8,129	56,761	14,580	79
November	15,428	187,121	179,203	19,928	60,662	19,078	759
December	60,909	183,909	186,352	36,733	55,858	10,220	449
Total	$684,506	$2,326,848	$1,066,741	$470,734	$719,977	$258,820	$3,764

TO RUSSIA.

German Crown Prince to Visit Czar.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—Emperor William is sending the Crown Prince Frederick William to Russia as an educational experiment. He will probably be present at the magnificent New Year functions of the Russian court, January 14.

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Thirteen Again Proves an Unlucky Number.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—Thirteen anarchists from Berlin, Crefeld, Elberfeld, Bremen, Cologne, Soloingen, Treves, Essen and Coblentz, have been arrested in Dusseldorf, where they were holding a conference. The police, who acted upon information received in an anonymous letter, closed the tavern where the anarchists met.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

FOR LIBEL.

Filipino Editor Gets a Heavy Sentence.

Manila, Jan. 3.—Manuel Rangeo, editor of Libertas, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of $3,000 gold for libeling General Bell.

THE PERFECTION

of a pure, rich, unsweetened condensed milk is Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream. It is always available for every use to which raw milk or cream is devoted and is far superior to the average quality of either. Prepared by Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Price 15c. per can.

Make Labatt's crystal Ale your Christmas drink.

P. D. CORSET

(Straight Front.)

Correct dressers are admired in all lands. A lady's appearance is marred by an ill-fitting corset or one that does not conform to her figure.

P. D. French Corsets fit like a glove, molded to living models—feel right all over. Every pair is handmade. See that P. D. is stamped on every pair you buy.

$1.00 and upwards per pair.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED

62 Government Street,

ELECTRIC APPARATUS & IRON SUPPLIES

Selling Agents

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Christmas at Cheapside!

Have you seen—
Our New Queen Pudding Moulds?
Our Carving Sets in Cases at $2.75?
Water Sets, 6 Glasses, Pitcher and Tray at $1.50?
Berry Sets, Bowl and 12 Nappies, $1.15?
97-Piece Dinner Sets, $7.50?
Fancy Table Lamps, $1.25?
A fine assortment of Electro-Plated Ware at moderate prices.
Vases, Fancy Cups and Saucers, etc., etc.

George Powell & Company,

127 Government street.

Curse OF DRINK

CURED BY COLONIAL REMEDY.

No taste. No Odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Endorsed by members of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail.

Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Victoria by Thos. Shotbolt, Johnson street.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to revise and consolidate the following Ordinances and Acts, viz:—

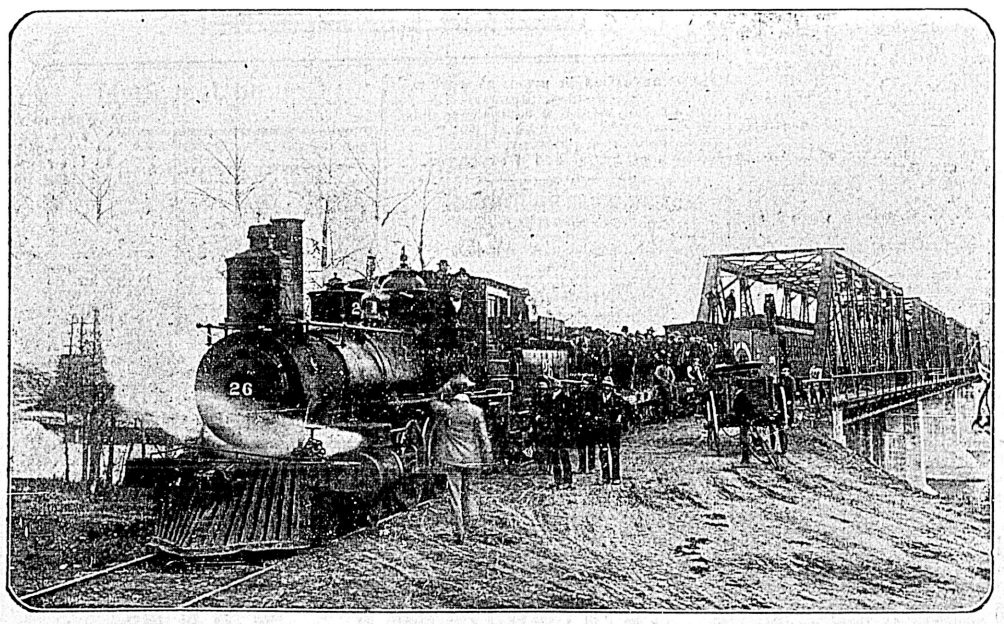
The Victoria Municipal Ordinance, 1867; the Victoria Municipal Amendment Ordinance, 1869, and all subsequent amending ordinances and acts. The Fire Companies Aid Ordinance, 1869, and all subsequent amending ordinances and acts. The City of Victoria Official Map Act, 1880, and all subsequent amending and consolidating acts.

The Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, and all subsequent amending acts. The Water Works Debenture Guarantee Act, 1874, and such sections and provisions of the General Municipal Clauses Act of the Province as relate particularly to the government of the municipality of the City of Victoria. Also to amend the said acts by granting, among other things, to the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria power to pass by-laws for (among other things) any of the purposes or for any of the objects following, i. e., to continue the existing ward system or to abolish the same; to provide, under certain conditions, for the inclusion of outlying districts in the city limits; to limit and define localities in which particular trades or businesses may be carried on; to regulate trades or businesses and the times of closing stores or shops, and to provide for Sunday closing; to prohibit or regulate trading by peddlers, hawkers and petty chapmen; to erect public wharves, and impose and collect tolls for the use thereof; to purchase, construct and operate gas and electric lighting and power and telephone systems; to adopt the existing subdivisions of city lots and to regulate the further subdivisions thereof; to administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath in civic enquiries; to enter into contracts extending over a period of years; to borrow money for specific purposes, giving as security the undertaking and guarantee of the city; to make provision for the placing of telephone, electric and other wires underground; to provide a fund for the insurance of civic buildings and property, and a fund for the superannuation of municipal officials and employees; to license clubs; to prohibit slaughter-houses within the city, or to prohibit and regulate existing slaughter-houses and cow-sheds or stables which may, in the opinion of the Council, be a nuisance; to regulate and prohibit the erection, removal and repairing of buildings and the pulling down of buildings, erected, removed or repaired in contravention of any by-law; also to validate the existing by-laws of the city; to make provision for the qualifications of voters, the mode of election to civic offices and the conduct of elections, and the use of voting machines, and to deal with disputed elections and offences at elections, and corrupt practices; to provide for the compulsory ejectment of persons having unlawfully encroached upon the streets or roadways; to provide for the acquisition of additional watersheds and means of increasing the water supply; to provide for the acquisition of railways and tramways, wholly or partially, running within the city, and also to provide for such other amendments, powers and authorities as may be necessary or expedient for the public welfare and the government of the city of Victoria.

Dated this fourth day of December, 1902.

J. M. BRADBURN,
Solicitor for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

AN EVENT IN HISTORY.



First Canadian Northern Railway train crossing the Government Railway Bridge at Edmonton, October 20, 1902.

The above picture is from a photograph made by G. Clark, of Edmonton, Alberta, and represents the first Canadian Northern railway train entering the town from the south and east. The pictures commemorates an important event in the history of the great West, for the train shown was the first ever to cross the North Saskatchewan river—the initial act of throwing open to settlement that vast fertile region stretching north from the Saskatchewan to the Arctic circle and westward to and beyond the eastern bounds of British Columbia.

The people of Edmonton celebrated the event with the enthusiasm inspired by their confidence in the future of the splendid country to which their town forms at once the gateway and the supply depot.

The Canadian Northern is making rapid progress with its main line across the plains, and if desired arrangements are made with the government of British Columbia, the work of construction will be pushed from the Pacific Coast terminus at once, so as to meet the tracklayers working westward at the summit of the Yellowhead Pass.

Services In The Churches

Announcements by Pastors for Second Sunday After Christmas.

Hours of Worship, Texts of Sermons and Musical Services.

At Christ Church cathedral the Bishop of Columbia will preach at the morning service. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Berceuse .... ..D. W. Spinny
Venite ....Lee
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ....Woodward
Benedictus .... Garrett
Kyrie ....Monke
Hymns 62, 329, 321
Voluntary—Andante .... Guilmant

EVENING.

Voluntary—Offertory .... Jules Grison
Processional Hymn 291
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Turle
Nunc Dimittis .... St. John
Hymns 76, 305
Recessional Hymn 179
Voluntary—March in E Flat......Welby

CAROLS.

Angels From the Realms of Glory ....Maunder
We Three Kings of Orient Are ....
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear..Sullivan
When I View the Mother Holding..Barnby
Solo, A. T. Goward.
Once in Bethlehem of Judah.... Maunder
All the Night Bright Angels Sing..Sullivan
The Star That Now Is Shining...... King

At St. John's church there will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion, and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—The Pilgrim's Song of Hope ... . Batiste
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .... Mercer
Jubilate ....Mercer
Kyrie ....Kramer
Hymns 165, 321

EVENING.

Organ—Pastorale in G. .... Smart
Psalms ....Cathedral Psalter
Cantate, Deus Miseratur .... Mercer
Hymns 485, 289, 477
Organ—Processional March in D..Handel

At St. James' church, rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, matins and sermon at 11, holy communion at 12, children's service at 3, evensong and sermon at 7. The following is the music:

MORNING.

Organ—Voluntary ....
Venite and Psalms .....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .... Macpherson
Jubilate .... Turle
Hymns 70, 72
Kyrie ....Miller
Communion Hymn 323
Organ—Voluntary ....

EVENING.

Organ—Voluntary ....
Psalms ....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ....Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ....S. John
Hymns 179, 73, 74
Organ—Voluntary ....

At St. Barnabas' church, services for the day are: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; matins, 10:30 a.m.; choral eucharist, 11 a.m.; children's service, 2:30 p.m.; evensong, 7 p.m. The preacher at the morning service will be the Rev. T. B. Norrie, curate of St. James' church, Vancouver. In the evening, Rev. E. G. Miller will deliver a short address on "Music in the Church." The offertory at the evening service will be devoted to the choir fund. The music set for the day follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary ....
Introit Hymn 70
Kyrie, Creed and Sursum Corda....... .... Roland Smart
Communion Hymn 322
Gloria in Excelsis .... Roland Smart
Post Communion Hymn 165
Nunc Dimittis .... Foster
Voluntary ..6........ ....

EVENING.

Voluntary ....
Processional Hymn 179
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ....Simper in G
Nunc Dimittis ....Simper in G
Anthem—The Glory of the Lord..Simper
Treble Solo, Master A. Rausch.
Hymns 59, 365

CAROLS.

Carol, Sweetly Carol .... Simper
Softly Fell the Shades of Evening ....F. J. Sawyer
Treble Solo, Master A. Rausch and Treble Chorus.
Godd News We Bring and Peace..Simper
Soprano Solo—The Wondrous Story .. ..Lemmel
Soloist, Mrs. Staneland.
What Do They Say These Bells to Me ....Simper
Treble Solos, Masters A. Jones and C. Brown.
Rocking So Slowly .... F. J. Sawyer
Treble and Alto Chorus.
O So Sweetly They Are Ringing ..Simper

The services at St. Saviour's church for today are: 8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m.; children's service; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, services will be conducted by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., morning at 11, evening at 7. There will be Sunday school at 2:30 and Bible class at 3.

* * *

At Centennial Methodist church there will be special services appropriate for the opening of the New Year. The pastor will speak morning and evening. Evening subject, "The Dividing Point."

Anthem—O Lord Our Governor...Godsby
Abide With Me .... Dunstan
Male Quartette—The Wayside Cross...

Open session of Sunday school at 2:30. All are invited to these services.

At James Bay Methodist church, corner of Menzies and Michigan streets, there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Morning subject, "Larger Thoughts of God"; evening, "Lessons from the Past Year." Strangers will be made welcome.

* * *

At the Congregational church, Pandora avenue, the pastor, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. There will be communion of the Lord's Supper in the morning, and in the evening the pastor will preach a sermon for young men. Sabbath school 2:30 p.m., C. E. Society 8:15 p.m.

* * *

At Calvary Baptist church, public worship will be conducted at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service. Sunday school at 2:30; prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p.m.

At Emmanuel Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. P. H. McEwen, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "A Question of the Past and Present." Evening subject, "A Question for the New Year." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

At the Church of Our Lord there will be Divine service at 11 and 7. Sunday school at 3. At the close of the evening service there will be a celebration of holy communion. The sermons throughout the day will be preached by Rev. H. J. Wood. On Friday there will be a Christmas entertainment in the school room, beginning at 7:30, to which all are cordially invited. The music for today follows:

MORNING.

Venite and Psalms........ ....As Set
Te Deum .... Cathedral Psalter
Jubilate 2
Hymns 535, 103, 99

EVENING.

Psalms .... As Set
Nunc Dimittis ....Mercer
Hymns 532, 101, 31

* * *

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Lodge 87, will hold its Sunday public meeting at 28 Broad street, Williams block, at 8:15 p.m., when addresses will be delivered upon the following subjects from a Theosophical standpoint: "Character and Environment"; "Religion of the Heart"; "Capital Punishment." There will be musical selections; all are invited.

* * *

Society of Friends, Harmony hall, View street.—Meeting for worship, 11 o'clock; Sunday school, 10 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Nettie Holt Harding will lecture in Caledonia hall at 7:30 this evening, under the auspices of the Psychic Research Society. After the lecture a few readings will be given. All are invited to attend these lectures.

Well Made.

Pure flour and pure yeast do not necessarily mean good bread. It may be spoiled in the making. Just so: material is not everything. Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, after a number of analyses, reports that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap." "Well made" means more than you think. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will enjoy the benefits of a "well-made" soap, and will see that Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he. 214

LOCAL NEWS.

The Lucky Number—No. 15, held by A. F. Criddle, won the doll recently raffled at Mrs. Bickford's store.

Pleaded Guilty.—Walter Lorimer, committed for trial on a charge of stealing goods from Turner, Beeton & Co., of the value of $900, was arraigned before Mr. Justice Martin yesterday and pleaded guilty. He was remanded till tomorrow morning, when it is likely sentence will be pronounced.

City Library.—In December, 1,949 books were issued to members, 856 to ladies, 1,093 to gentlemen. The highest number issued in one day was 120. The average number was 75. Thirty-one new members joined the library, 9 ladies and 22 gentlemen. There were added to the library shelves in 1902, 243 books, reports, etc., 26.

Burrard Election.—D. G. S. Quadra leaves this morning to make the round of the Northern polling places for the Burrard election. At Vancouver the Quadra will be joined by the returning officer, Mr. Mouat, who will take up the ballot boxes. Mr. Mouat will visit all points on the Northern Coast as far as the Quadra can carry him, but will not go to Atlin.

MR. CUTHBERT'S LECTURE.

A Large Attendance Expected at Metropolitan Church Tomorrow Evening.

There should be a large audience at at the Metropolitan church tomorrow evening, when Mr. Herbert Cuthbert will repeat his lecture, "British Columbia and the Great West, or a Tour Through Western Canada With the British Journalists." The collection of views with which the lecture is illustrated is acknowledged to be the finest in the West, if not in Canada, and the amount of interesting information compiled by the lecturer with reference to the progress and development of the West makes the entertainment of great practical value to those who attend.

The possibilities of British Columbia as a tourist resort can be estimated after seeing those beautiful views. Wherever Mr. Cuthbert has spoken on this subject he has been heartily pressed to repeat his address, which is sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of his audiences.

VICTORIA MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A proof of the interest evoked in Eastern Canada by the approaching cycle of musical festivals to commemorate coronation year of King Edward VII., is the donation of $1,000 by Heintzman & Co., of Toronto. The next rehearsal of the Victoria Festival chorus will be held at the City hall on Wednesday, commencing punctually at 8 o'clock. Harriss' "Festival Mass" and Stanford's "Revenge" will be studied. As the rehearsal will close in time for members to catch the 10 o'clock cars punctual attendance is requested.

FELL EXHAUSTED AND UNCONSCIOUS.

Mrs. R. W. Edwards, 33 McMurray St., Brantford, Ont., suffered for five years with nervous exhaustion, headache and dyspepsia. "The pains in the head would almost drive me crazy, I could not sleep nights, but would walk the floor in agony until I fell exhausted and unconscious. For the past nine months I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and from a mere skeleton this medicine has built me up in flesh and weight until I am strong and well." It would be scarcely possible to produce stronger evidence of the wonderful power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 14

PERSONALS.

Hon. Col. Prior and Hon. W. W. B. McInnes left last night for a trip to interior points.

Twenty-eight members of the Stanford University Glee Club were guests at the Driard yesterday during their stay in the city.

W. S. Crowe, of Toronto, is registered at the Driard.

A. M. Johnson, of Vancouver, is in the city. He is stopping at the Driard.

Samuel Thompson and bride, of Kamloops, are in the city on a honeymoon trip. They are guests at the Dominion.

W. G. Gilchrist, foreman at the Yreka mine, Quatsino Sound, is in the city, a guest at the Dominion.

Capt. J. Alexander and Reginald Brook, of Vancouver, are at the Dominion.

C. Armstrong, of Kamloops, and W. A. Nightingale of Winnipeg, are among those who registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday evening.

B. J. McMahon, who has for some time past been a reporter on the Nanaimo Free Press, is now city editor of the Tacoma Evening News.

Jas. Stule and wife, of Ladysmith, are guests of the Queen's.

C. W. Girgen and M. D. West, two civil engineers, of Seattle, are at the Queen's.

H. Oleson of Seattle; J. Waugh, of Ladysmith; A. Wiggins and B. W. Smith, of Chemainus, are at the Queen's.

Mr. H. A. Holmes, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city, leaves shortly for Winnipeg, where he will assume a responsible position in that branch of the bank.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: Miss White, I. Davis, Dr. Fagan and wife, A. H. Nicholl and wife, J. B. Wilson, Miss Byers, E. E. Jefferson, Dr. DeSatts, Miss Daren, A. E. Wood, L. Martin, J. McKikeeron, H. Hodgson, I. N. Scott, Mrs. Leonard, H. Wilson, P. Jemlsen, J. R. McKey, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Collister, Mrs. Lammidson, H. Walter, Mrs. D. Tait, son and daughter, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Ersenword, son and daughter, B. R. West, C. N. Geiger, A. N. Steele and wife, Jas. Gilligon, Chas. Gilligan and wife, W. W. Felger and wife, Stanford Glee Club of 24 people.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: J. A. Gilman, E. S. Busby, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Behrsen, S. G. Pell, R. George, W. McKay, J. Howell, S. D. Schultz, Master Mackay, Miss Alice Futcher, Miss Baiss, J. Fresize (Master), Mary and John Sclater, E. Campbell, S. P. Moody, Capt. Alexander R. Brook, Miss Frieda Johnson, Miss Emily Berggren, Mrs. Gardrum, C. D. Neroutsos and wife, G. L. Courtney, Miss Armstrong, Hy. Mason, J. Piggott, C. Wurtele, A. M. Johnstone, R. H. Rogers, Rev. Mr. Norrie, W. Hutcheson, J. D. McNeill, Miss L. M. Stuart, Mrs. Hartney, A. G. McGuinnis, J. M. McIntosh, R. Mattheson, J. E. Durand, W. D. Bruce, W. Walker, Geo. Mercier, C. Armstrong, J. G. Brown, Mrs. Quinlan, W. A. Nightingale.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Majestic from the Sound: Brackman-Ker Milling Co., J. Bucker, R. P. Rithet & Co., E. Hudson.

THEATRICAL

Late, very,
Noisy, too,
All merry,
Gowns new,.
Rustle, bustle,
Giggle, talk,
Hustle, bustle,
Walk, walk.
Single ranks,
Swish, whack.
Usher yanks
Portiere back.
File in,
Shove chairs,
Much din,
More airs.
High bred?
Well, no.
'Nuff said—
Got dough.

* * *

The Stanford University Glee club gave an excellent entertainment to a lamentably small audience at the Victoria theatre yesterday evening. What was lacking in numbers, however, was made up in the wealth and spontaneity of the appreciative applause. All the members of the club possess excellently trained voices which they use to good effect both in chorus and solo work. The merriment which was required to make the evening's entertainment thoroughly enjoyable was furnished by Messrs. Byrne, Bush and Baker, who gave some very clever sketches.

After the performance the college men were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken at their apartments at the Driard hotel.

* * *

Preparations are being carried forward for the coming production of "San Toy," the tuneful opera by the authors of "The Geisha," which will shortly be produced in Victoria and Vancouver under the direction of Mrs. H. D. Helmcken. The opera will be produced first in Vancouver, where it will be given on February 21 and 22. The cast selected for the production is as follows:

San Toy .... Miss Maud Goodwin
Dudley .... Miss Nellie Prior
Poppy .... Miss A. Goodwin
English Ladies........ ....
Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir
Miss A. Holmes.
The Six Little Wives ....
Miss Worlock, Miss A. Bell, Miss I. Newling, Miss Hickey, Miss Bass, Miss Kneeshaw.
Capt. Bobby Preston ....Mr. R. Worlock
Yen How .... Mr. Bradburn
Sir Bingo Preston .... Lieut. R. Ley
Lieut. Harvey Tuck ....Lieut. Walsh
Fo Hop ....Mr. A. T. Goward
The Emperor ....Lieut. T. Hood
Li .... Mr. Robt. Powell

The scenery for the production is being specially prepared. The setting for the first act represents a street in Pynka Ponga, and in the second act the hall of the Emperor's palace at Pekin, is shown.

* * *

Of the performance given by the Bostonians at Portland, the Oregonian of that city says:

The Bostonians opened to a packed house at the Marquam last evening with "Robin Hood." They were warmly welcomed by the audience, and before the conclusion of the performance they had convinced the house that the high standard long since set by this popular company had not been lowered a jot. In fact, while a few things may be missed, the production is in several respects the finest ever given by the Bostonians. A largely increased company, new and magnificent costumes and new scenery add to the pleasure of the spectator. The Sherwood forest scene of the second act is one of the finest things of its kind ever seen in this city. It is of interest to note that a special train of six cars is required to transport the show. The company is so large that the Marquam stage is really rather overcrowded. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Studley, is exceptionally good, and consists of 22 members.

The Bostonians were organized 24 years ago, and four of the original members are still in the company, namely, Messrs. Barnabee and MacDonald (now the proprietors), "Friar Tuck" Frothingham, and S. L. Studley, the musical director. "Robin Hood," which is one of the most popular comic operas ever written, has been produced continuously by this company for the past twelve years, and bids fair to prove equally popular for the next twelve and longer.

In Miss Van Studdiford the company is conceded to have one of the finest sopranos in her line of work. Her voice is sweet, clear and of splendid soprano range. Mr. Gordon, "Robin Hood," has a good, rich voice, full of feeling.

When the Bostonians lost Jessie Bartlett Davis it was thought she could not be replaced, but surely Miss Olive Celeste Moore does not suffer so much by the comparison in her song, "O Promise Me." She has a remarkably sweet and fresh, young voice—a mezzo-soprano-contralto.

Mr. Chambers is a basso of promise. While he does not duplicate the remarkably low notes of Eugene Cowles, his high notes are as good. His voice is resonant and a genuine bass. He is an Australian, recently secured by the company, and doubtless more will be heard of him within another year or two.

Mr. McDonald, as Little John, and Mr. Barnabee, as the Sheriff of Nottingham, are so well known that nothing can be said of them, except that their excellence seems perennial. Mr. Donald is thought to be the best Guy of Gisborne ever seen in this opera.

Miss Alice Judson, as Annabel, has a sweet voice, is bright, vivacious, and one of the best soubrettes the company has ever had.

* * *

It will be interesting to compare the original cast of "Robin Hood" with that of the big revival this season:

Original, 1890.	Characters.	Revival, 1902.
	Sheriff of Nottingham.	
H. C. Barnabee.		H. C. Barnabee.
	Robin Hood.	
Edwin W. Hoff.		Harold Gordon.
	Will Scarlett.	
Eugene Cowles.		Allen C. Hinckley.
	Little John.	
W. H. McDonald		W. H. McDonald
	Friar Tuck.	
G. B. Frothingham.		G. B. Frothingham.
	Guy of Gisborne.	
Peter Lang.		Campbell Donald.
	Lady Marian.	
Marie Stone.		Grace Van Studdiford.
	Alan-a-Dale.	
Jessie Bartlett Davis.		Olive C. Moore.
	Anabel.	
Carlotta Maconde.		Sabery D'Orsell.
	Dame Durden.	
Josephine Bartlett.		Josephine Bartlett.

Out of 1,721 performances by the company, Mr. H. C. Barnabee has appeared 1,610 times, and Mr. W. H. MacDonald 1,406 times.

* * *

The costumes worn in the Clyde Fitch comedy, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," which will be presented here on January 9, give a very excellent idea of the odd styles that were in fashion thirty years ago, which the women of to-day no doubt consider rather funny, to say the least. At the same time, of course, the true atmosphere has to be preserved, and Miss Elizabeth Kennedy and her associates do the very best they can to make the dresses of the early 70's look as interesting and unique as possible. This was the period when the hoop-skirt was passee and Godey's Lady's Book was the cradle of elegance in all that appertained to the adornment of the female form. Pages of that ancient oracle have been brought to life by Percy Anderson, who designed some of the extraordinary costumes worn in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

* * *

Many theatre-goers who remember that venerable tank drama, "The Dark Secret," will be interested in this story which Joseph Jefferson tells of his eldest son, Charles Jefferson. The younger Jefferson was exploiting "The Dark Secret," and one day Robert Edeson was being shown the big tank, which contained thousands of gallons of water, into which, in a realistic scene, the heo dived to rescue the heroine and her child. They were standing at the rear of the auditorium.

The theatre—which was in Hartford—at that time was situated over a large saloon run by a Dutchman, also large, named Louis Hanns.

As they were about to leave the theatre and continue their talk in the office they were somewhat startled by a commotion at the foot of the stairs, and a moment later a bald pate, followed by a huge body, came struggling up the stairs, pulling and blowing like a whole school of porpoises. When Louis Hanns reached the top he irately demanded:

"Vere iss der manager?"

"I'm the manager," replied Jefferson.

"Ach, Gott—vatt are you trying to gife me?' blew forth the Dutchman, almost sobbing in his anger.

"What's the matter?" inquired Edeson and Jefferson in one breath.

"Gott in Himmel—der tammed play iss leaking all ofer my store!"

Investigation proved the tank had, in being transported to the lofty stage, sprung a leak.

* * *

The Dallas (Texas,) evening news says of "the Tyranny of Tears" a comedy which will be produced at the Victoria theatre on January 14. Paul Gilmore's clever art prevailed at the opera house last night. Such arts as his for the time makes one forgetful of the "whips" and scorn of time," lessens the toil and contributes to the pleasure of each day's duty, enlivens the imagination, touches the heart and awakes the slumbering spark of divinity and redeems man from the clod. This thought on the moral tone of the theatre is prompted by the excellent exhibition of stage art that was given at the Dallas Opera house last evening by Mr. Gilmore and his talented company, and this view will indeed succeed in accomplishing a good work if it induces all classes of theatre-goers to avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing a dramatic performance of intrinsic, wholesome and edifying merit—one that exemplifies the highest and noblest forms of stage art and the possibilities of histrionic talent and genius to transfigure and idealize human conduct and character. "The Tyranny of Tears," and drama presented, is vitalized from the first line by lively action and a steady dramatic movement that increases in force and speed till it reaches an effective climax and a happy culmination. The essential charm of the drama, if not the dramatic substance, consists in its delineation of one peculiar phase of human nature, and it is one of the evidences of Mr Gilmore's genius and the completeness of his art that he invests the role of Panbury with an interest that is not merely theatric in its effect, but supremely human.

* * *

Two bits of humorous verse with a stage flavor, as well as a stage connection, have recently appeared. In "The Silver Slipper" Sam Bernard has added the following to his song, "I'd Be Satisfied With Life":

All I want is partridge for my dinner,
A champagne fountain sprinkling at my feet,
Pierpont Morgan waiting on the table
And Sousa's band playing while I eat.
If I only owned the Western Union cable,
If Hetty Green would only be my wife,
If I only owned a paying evening journal,
Then I know that I'd be satisfied with life.

Down in Ohio a jester has given link to the appended thought:

A soubrette who had made a fiasco,
In despair drank a pint of tabasco.
Soon the hair on her head
Turned from yellow to red,
And she then got a job from Belasco.

* * *

Henry Clay Barnabee, the noted comedian of the Bostonians, who will sing at the Victoria theatre on January 5th and 6th, has written an interesting article on "Is Comic Opera on the Decline?" He says:

"To analyse the desires of the music-loving public and to offer a forecast of what the American theatre-going public want in the way of stage entertainment, would require all the equipment of a weather bureau station, and as I have never felt that I possess the qualities of a seer, I have often hesitated in expressing my opinion as to the needs of the lyric stage, but if forty years of experience vouchsafes any especial knowledge of the stage, then I may offer my opinion.

So many critics, and even laymen, have deprecated the degeneration of material in the latter-day productions of the lyric stage that the question has arisen, "Is comic opera on the decline?" I should say no, most emphatically.

The public taste is the same as it was years ago, probably better, for musical knowledge is more generally diffused among the masses, and the increase of population has enabled managers to cater to a larger and growing clientele. Of course the opulence of the people and the luxury which prosperity has begotten in the last decade have forced producers to make more ornate productions, and fierce competition has almost beggared managers in embellishing their plays and operas. Nowadays, it requires an expenditure of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, whereas, thirty years ago, one-tenth that sum would have sufficed.

That it is necessary to produce so lavishly I doubt, seriously, but it still remains the vogue, managers thinking these pictorial adjuncts will make the work. Stage embellishment can go no farther, and the lay mind can readily understand that "to deliver the goods" there must be something more than scenery and costumes to make either a play or opera acceptable to the public, and this is the issue of the argument, a well-written play—a well-composed opera—interpreted by artists is necessary to achieve success.

Operatic entertainment is to me the most delightful form of stage expression, a well-constructed, coherent and melodiously composed opera should never fail, and that this form of lyric work lives is exemplified in the familiar works in the light opera repertoire, which includes the "Barber of Saville," "Fra Diavolo," "Martha," several of the works of Gilbert and Sullivan, and one or two Audran and Offenbach, and even "Robin Hood." The reason for the alleged decadence of comic opera in this country is because there have been but few genuine comic operas.

The stage today is filled with a score of so-called operas which are nothing more or less than musical comedies. The music which frames a trivial and inconsequential story is equally inane, and very seldom is there a single melody carried away in the memory of the auditor. The extravagant incidents which make the alleged story do not call for the services of a singer or actor, and buffoons gyrate wildly through them, standing on their heads and twisting their legs in fantastic dances, while alleged singers regale their audiences with sadly-worn voices in such melodies as "Sew a Button on Papa's Trousers."

The mere success of such horse-play and alleged singing does not predicate a decline of comic opera. It only exemplifies what I have stated before, that consumers do not write and librettists fail to construct consistent stories. Like a joke which once repeated becomes stale and soon forgotten, the average musical entertainment lasts but a season.

Genuine comic opera may be compared to its parallel of the dramatic stage. The romantic play, if full of dramatic and heart interest and adhering to certain established forms, will live forever; for in its structure are balanced and adjusted nicely the elements of love, romance and comedy, never obtruding, but adjuncts to each other in the complete development of the opera.

During my many years' experience in management and singing I have been connected with a great many comic opera productions, and the ones which failed to please were lacking in the adjustment of the elements I have quoted above. The best proof of the non-success of this flimsy material is shown where they are exploited on the German and French stages. They are utter failures. It is my firm belief that we shall soon have a revival of several good comic operas, for young composers and writers must have their chance, and the more ambitious will strike it.

Of course, the light operas recently brought out by the younger school of Italian writers have been over-laden with leitmotifs and have carried the burden of Wagnerian influence in their scores. Melody pure and simple is the desideratum in comic opera, and if the ballads are convincing, the concerted passages and finales not overloaded with orchestral gewgaws, there is every reason to believe that the public will respond. It may be assumed that it is more difficult to get a success on the lyric than on the dramatic stage, for the efforts of both the story and music writer must be deftly balanced. On the first night of an operatic production, if the story is well told and the comedy pleasing and the arrangements novel, the work has a better chance to succeed, for the music may not find a receptive hold on the public until after it has been heard again, but if the music is good and the melody pleasing a "bad" book will not kill the work after the public have heard it again.

Another reason for the increase in the lighter forms of lyric entertainment is the dearth of good singers, and by that I mean singers who are adapted for stage work. There are hundreds of pupils turned out every year from the studios of the best masters who are amply qualified for concert and chamber entertainments, but who are singularly devoid of any appreciation of the histrionic requirements of the lyric stage.

America is exceptionally fertile in the production of soprani, but the average young woman, if she has any vocal ability, hitches her wagon to the star of grand opera and is absolutely unapproachable, although her talents may seem to fit in this particular line. This country does not produce tenors, and it is rare to find a good voice of this kind, which, by the way, speaks well for the virility of the nation. In fact, so hard are they to obtain that in a great many latter-day musical compositions the roles are eliminated from the score. Bassos are plentiful and so are baritones, but it requires considerable effort to distribute these voices to advantage.

I will add in this connection that no attention has been paid, in recent years, to develop the actor in the singer, and elaboration in details by stage managers has given comic opera a much more rounded performance than heretofore. But, after all, good singing is the basis of lyric entertainment, and the audiences will forgive bad acting in comic opera if the voice is telling and pleasing.

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NOTICE

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a timber lease of the following described lands: Commencing at a post placed on the right bank of Elk river, Kennedy lake, looking north, and about twenty chains south of W. M. Kenyon's 1st cabin, thence up the river twelve hundred chains, and comprising all the timber lands contained in the watershed between these two points, about thirty thousand acres more or less.

V. ST. L. SYMONDS,
Victoria, 22nd December, 1902.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 640 acres of land, situated on Chilcotin River, for grazing purposes. Starting at a stake at the end of R. F. Newton's fence, thence E. 160 chains; thence N. 40 chains; thence W. 160 chains; thence S. 40 chains.

H. P. S. BAYLIFF.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, In the Matter of the Lenora-Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, and in the Matter of the Winding-Up Act and Amending Acts.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Irving has by an order dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, appointed John Samuel Henry Matson of the McGregor Block, in the City of Victoria, to be official liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated the 18th day of December, A. D. 1902.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the Matter of the Lenora-Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, and in the Matter of the Winding-Up Act and Amending Acts.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 14th day of January, A. D. 1903, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to John Samuel Henry Matson of the City of Victoria, the official liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts and claims, at the Chambers of the Honourable Mr. Justice Drake, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Tuesday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11 a. m., at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated the 18th day of December, A. D. 1902.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 80 acres of pasture land on Chilcotin River, starting from a post near H. P. S. Bayliff's N. E. corner, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 20 chains, thence S 40 chains, thence E. 20 chains.

R. F. NEWTON.
Chilcotin, Dec. 10, 1902.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

No. 883.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of Re-Incorporation.

I hereby certify that the "Wellington Colliery Company, Limited" (originally incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1878," as the "Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability") has this day been re-incorporated and registered under section 5 of the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of two million dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred ($100) dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 8th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been incorporated:

(a.) To acquire by purchase, grant, lease, or in any other manner, collieries, mines, mining rights, mineral claims, placer mining claims, quarries, deposits or accumulations of coal, coal oil, petroleum, ores or minerals, precious and base, clay, precious stones and other metals and substances, deposits of guano ,nitrates, coprolites or other fertilizers; rivers, water-courses, lakes, water and rights to water, canals, lakes, irrigation works, dams, water-ways and wells, timber leases, pulp leases, timber licenses, timber limits and timber; ships, railways, marine railways, tramways, roads wharves, docks, houses, buildings, mills, easements lands, tenements and hereditaments, machinery, plant and things:

(b.) To hold, improve, manage, develop, sell, lease, mortgage dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole and each and every part of the property of the Company:

(c.) To search for, prospect, explore, mine, win, open, develop and work collieries, mines, minerals, quarries, coal, coal oil, oil wells, ores, minerals and other deposits.

(d.) To carry on the businesses of colliery proprietors mine owners, coke manufacturers, coal dealers, smelters, iron masters, steel converters, tin plate makers, iron founders, miners, prospectors, metallurgists, refiners and manufacturers of oil and other substances from ores, minerals and other natural products, powder manufacturers, telephone, telegraph and electric light, heat and power supply, electricians, engineers, ship builders, shipwrights, brick makers, pulp and paper manufacturers, loggers, lumber merchants, manufacturers of timber, timber growers, saw-mill owners, cannerymen, fishermen, ship owners, carriers, warehousemen, shippers, exporters, importers, merchants, builders, contractors, farmers, printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors and store-keepers or any one or more of the said businesses from time to time, and to buy, sell, export, manipulate, prepare for the market and deal in merchandise of all kinds:

(e.) To erect, make, maintain and alter dwelling houses, mills, engines and machinery appliances, smelting works, laborstories, work-shops, factories, works and buildings; and to sink, drive, make and use pits, shafts, drifts, adits, courses, air courses and water-courses for working and carrying away mines, minerals and quarries

(f.) To treat, make merchantable, transport and trade in coal, coke, ores, metals, metallic substances and minerals of every description, and the products thereof, and to trade in substances used in getting, reducing, treating or making merchantable coal, coke, ores, metals, metallic substances minerals and precious stones, or in manufacturing products therefrom:

(g.) To manufacture and use as a motive power electricity, gas or steam, and to manufacture or acquire plant, machinery, apparatus and materials of every kind for the production and distribution of electricity and gas; to generate, use or dispose of, supply or distribute electricity or gas for lighting or motive power, or for the separation of metals and ores; and to construct, lay down, establish and carry out cables, wires, lines, accumulators, lamps and works, and to light cities, towns, municipalities, districts, streets, docks, markets, theatres buildings and places, both public and private:

(h.) To build, charter, rent and equip, and to let on hire, steamers, vessels, tugs, barges, boats and other crafts, for the purposes of transporting, carrying or towing passengers, merchandise, goods, timber, logs or other ships or vessels:

(i.) To construct, maintain, establish, carry out, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any railways, roads, ways, tramways, bridges, harbors, docks, marine railways, piers, reservoirs, water-works, supply of water, water-courses, wharves, embankments, irrigation works, dams, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw-mills, canneries, smelting works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, viaducts, stores, shops and other works and conveniences:

(j.) To apply for and acquire from any Sovereign, State or Authority, supreme, local or otherwise, any concessions, privileges, monopolies, charters, grants, decrees, rights, powers and privileges, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn to account the same:

(k.) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands, or any rights over or connected with lands, belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by laying out and establishing towns and settlements, clearing, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating, grazing, planting oyster beds, improving and developing fisheries and promoting immigration:

(l.) To grant licences and other special rights, whether as regards the carrying on of any particular trade or business, or the use of any invention or process, or the growth, preparation, manufacture or sale or any particular article, or as regards any of these operations or matters, and that in perpetuity or for a term of years:

(m.) To promote the establishment, carrying on and development of trades and businesses of all kinds within any lands or places in which the Company is interested, and to subsidize, grant special rights to, or otherwise assist, support, protect, and encourage all persons and companies engaged or proposing to engage therein:

(n.) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences calculated to benefit employee or ex-employee of the Company, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or useful object:

(o.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, reciprocal concession or co-operation with any company, partnership, or person, and either in perpetuity or otherwise:

(p.) To lend or advance money, and to issue, place, acquire, hold, sell and deal in any stocks, debentures, bonds, shares or securities of any government, sovereign, state or company:

(q.) To take, purchase, or acquire the good-will of, or the whole, or any interest, or any shares in any company, undertaking, trade or business of a character similar to any undertaking, trade or business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which may directly or indirectly benefit this Company:

(r.) To issue shares as fully or partly paid up for property or rights acquired by the Company, or for work done or services of any kind rendered to or on behalf of the Company, or for any valuable consideration besides the actual payment of cash:

(s.) To borrow, or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit on security of the undertaking and assets of the Company or any part thereof and to make and issue mortgages, debentures, debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property and assets (both present and future), including its uncalled capital, and to redeem and pay off any such securities:

(t.) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debenture and other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(u.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of the Company, or for any other purpose which may seem, directly or indirectly, calculated to benefit this Company:

(v.) To apply for and obtain any Act of Parliament or, of the Legislature, or any provisional order, charter, authority, power, or privilege for any purpose which may seem expedient:

(w.) To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie:

(x.) To do all or any of the things herein mentioned as principal, agent, contractor, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with others, and to undertake and execute any trusts, the undertaking whereof may seem desirable, and either gratuitously or otherwise:

(y.) To sell or dispose of the whole of the undertaking or assets of the company, or any part or parts thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company:

(z.) Generally to undertake and carry out any operations or transactions whatsoever which may be lawfully undertaken and carried out by capitalists, and which the company may think it expedient to undertake and carry out, and to do all such things as are incidental or as the company may think conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

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Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date application will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, in accordance with Section 80, Chapter 113, 61 Victoria, of the Land Act, to establish a public highway from the Burnside and Craigflower Cross Road along the South boundary of Section 83, Victoria District, extending ten feet on each side thereof.

C. J. LEGG.
Victoria, B. C., 11th Dec., 1902.

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187 Upper Pandora Avenue, off Fernwood Road. Eight-roomed house, with furnace and all modern conveniences, in first-class repair. There is also a good stable in the rear, and is for rent at $19 per month, including water.

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Modern Fables

By George Ade. Copyright 1902, by Robert Howard Russell.

ONCE there was a beautiful Specimen of Veal named Oliver. He had some Collateral which was not to be getatable until he had attained his Majority. The frugal Relative who bequeathed the Bundle had cut his own Hair and lived on Oatmeal for Years so as to get ahead of the Game. In the Will there was a Proviso that Ollie should come into His when he had arrived at the Age of Discretion.

Theoretically, anyone who is 21 knows which way to Vote and how to protect his Capital.

In Reality, some men vote like Pigeons even after they are going on 62, and all the Front Rooms at the Poorhouse are occupied by Elderly Gentlemen who started in at 40 to whipsaw the Grain Market.

Ollie's People brought him up on the Cheaps, so that he would learn to be Close and not frivol his Money. He wore Hand-me-downs and Reversible Cuffs. He had one Cravat for Week-Days and a Black Satin Effect with a Red Coral Pin for Sundays. If he wanted a Pack of Cigarettes he had to hold out when he did the Marketing. All of his Smoking was done in Freight Cars, for he was watched all the while, lest he should fall into Bad Habits.

On the Day which made him 21, Ollie procured him a Red Check Book and began to experiment with it.

For Years he had nursed an Ambition to be a Nobby Dresser. Now that he had broken out and had Uncle's Stuff right in his Kick, there was nothing to prevent him from going as far as he liked.

So he ordered some Hot Suits with Silk Facing on the Lapels, and a fawn-colored Overcoat with Pearl Buttons about the size of Water Crackers.

He began to wear Patent Leather Shoes all the time, and bought a large Spark for his Third Finger. After he had got into his Gleeful Garments anyone could tell, even by looking at him from across the Street, that he was one of the Sure-Enoughs.

As soon as Ollie began to Sprinkle his Currency up and down the principal Thoroughfares, he began to have a haunting Fear that someone might overlook the Fact that he was a Thoroughbred.

After a Family has had its Money for three or four Centuries, it gets out of the Habit of courting Sidewalk Comment. But a Nice Young Fellow of Gentle Birth who has been carrying his Roll some 30 Minutes has to go around opening Cold Quarts and telling how Good he is, or else the General Public would be a long time in finding out about it.

Ollie bought for a great many disinterested Acquaintances, who told him right to his Face that he was a Gentleman of the Deepest Dye. And the way he roasted Waiters and Cabmen was calculated to convince the most Skeptical.

When he went traveling he always stopped at the Hotel that had the largest Mirrors on the Wall. All who heard him when he pounded on the desk and demanded the Best Room in the House knew that they were standing in the presence of the Young Squire from Yapville-on-the-Crick.

It was quite a Job that Ollie had mapped out for himself. He was going to impress the world. And such a large World at that!

However, he tackled it bravely. He knew that in order to back up the Pearl Buttons and the 22-karat Ring he must needs be a Sport.

At the Track he loved to make a Swell Bet merely to cause Talk. He did not care to Win. A Winner never gets a Reputation for being Dead Game. The Boy who feeds in his large Bills without letting on is the one who wins the sincere Admiration of those who stand around such Places.

Ollie loved to stroll up to the Wheel and fool around with a long Stack of Blue Chips and get Stung for a paltry Hundred and then stretch himself, as if lounging for Excitement, while all the $8-a-week Fellows looked at him in Awe and repeated his Name in Whispers. That was the kind of Glory that Ollie was after.

He began to have some Trouble in getting Things that were good enough for him. He paid $7 apiece for his Shirts, as a great many People afterward learned; and the Tobacconist had to send away for a Special Brand of 30-cent Cigars, because Ollie hated the Cheap Kind. While out shopping, if the Salesman showed him a Pair of Silk Pajams for $16, he always wanted to know if they didn't have something for $18.

He bought the first Auto ever seen in the Place, and took in the whole Circuit of Road Houses every Day. Although six months away from a Buttermilk Diet, he began to know all about Vintage Wines. He wore White Kid Gloves in the Morning, and used 3 Quarts of Violet Water in his Bath. He had more than 200 Cravats, mostly Blue, and he went in for open-work Socks with his Monogram worked on the Side.

At the Theatre he insisted on the Stage Box; and if the straw-colored Soubrine smiled at him he sent her a cartwheel of Violets worth $40.

His Suspender Buckles had Rubies set in them, and he wore Inlaid Buttons with his Evening Clothes.

He was a Gentleman from away back. Everybody said that. He did not give anyone a Chance to think differently.

Ollie was ready to go to any Length in order to Demonstrate that he was Fine and Fancy.

One day he counted up what he had left of Uncle's Money, and figured that if he continued to be the Real Thing he would last for about six months.

He suspected that it would be a very foxy Move to begin to economize, but he was too proud to sacrifice that Reputation which he had built up with so much painful Effort. He couldn't bear the Thought of having it said that he was Piking and flying low.

Besides, he decided that he could avoid going over the Dump by jumping into the Stock Market and buying 1,000 Shares of something that was about to advance 40 Points.

So he took some Advice, and now, this January, he is wearing the fawn-colored Benjamin with the Pearl Buttons, also the open-work Socks with the Monograms.

But he has this Consolation—all the other Has-Beens who stand around the Radiator with him, waiting for somebody to come in and Say Something, agree that he was a Bird for the time being.

Moral: The Gentleman Business is handicapped by Overproduction and too much Competition.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Jan. 3—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

Abnormally high barometric pressure covers the Pacific Slope from this to California, while on the coast there are indications of an approaching storm area which will cause more rain and high winds. Torrential rains have occurred on the Coast. Astoria reports 4 inches in 24 hours and an inch and a half both here and on the Lower Mainland. The weather is fair and comparatively mild from the Rockies Eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	54
New Westminster	40	46
Kamloops	32	36
Barkerville	20	32
Calgary	22	36
Winnipeg	12	24
Portland, Ore.	52	54
San Francisco	42	48

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Increasing winds, chiefly Easterly or Southerly, unsettled with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland: Easterly or Southerly winds, unsettled and mild with rain tonight or on Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	50	Mean	51
Noon	53	Highest	54
5 p.m.	49	Lowest	48

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 8 miles South.
Noon ..... 12 miles West.
5 p.m. ..... 12 miles South.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Rain—1.03 inches.
Sunshine—3 hours, 24 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.072
Corrected 30.000

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.24

IMAGINATION.

I am the flame that springs from ev'ry fire
Of youth, or skill, or genius, or of strength;
I am the wind that smote Apollo's lyre,
And made sweet music through Eola's length.

I am the sands of ancient Egypt, where
Strange caravans pass through the warm, still gloom;
I am the phantom isles, the mirages fair
That lured forgotten races to their doom.

I am the waves that beat upon the shore
Of Camelot and harked to Merlin's call.
I am the cloak of darkness Siegfried bore;
The talisman that loosed Brunhilde's thrall.

I am the fragrance of the forest trail,
The whispered voices of the trees above.
I am the heart of romance; and the veil
That hides with tender touch the faults of love.

—Charlotte Becker.

Ask for Martell's Three Star. *

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

Opinions of An Englishman

Correspondent of Liverpool Courier Gives Impressions of the West.

Splendid Field For the Capitalist, Farmer and Miner.

A special correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, writing from Grand Forks, B. C., says:

In a former letter I stated that the class of immigrants wanted in Western Canada was practical farmers, with capital to the amount of £1,000 or more. Although this is strictly correct, I believe I may say that penniless men have a fair chance of becoming independent farmers if they are willing to work hard and are steady. The Canadian government will give away a homestead of 160 acres, and persons taking such homesteads can make a living by working for the neighboring farmers and on the railways until they have saved enough money to stock a farm. To do this, however, they must be willing to work very hard for a good many years and live economically.

The remarkable influx of farmers from the United States is in part due to the fact that there is no more free land in the Western States suitable for agricultural purposes, and the increase in the price of land in the Western States has been such that poor men cannot now by their labor save enough money to become independent farmers. The Canadian government officials take care of immigrants on their arrival at Quebec, and send agents with them to points in the West where land can be acquired free under the homestead laws. People who have only sufficient money to cross the Atlantic and pay their railway fare to their destination in the West should

ARRIVE IN THE SPRING,

when there is plenty of work offering, so that they may have a chance to learn something about the country and make some money before the intense cold of the winter months comes on. The cold of winter is not distressing to people who are warmly clad and well fed. All others are warned off.

If the population of the Northwest Territories increases during the next ten years in the same ratio as during the past year, a penniless man acquiring a free homestead now (160 acres) will in ten years' time find himself the owner in fee of a farm worth probably £5 to £6 per acre, and if he be the kind of man adapted to succeed in Canada, he will by that time have it well stocked and free of debt. This is not very much after ten years' hard work in a climate where intemperate men and men who are not properly clothed and fed suffer greatly from the extreme cold of the winter, but it is reasonably certain that at least this much of success will attend the efforts of hardworking, steady men. Immigrants have been attracted to the Western American States by stories of the enormous fortunes to be made in fruit-growing, only to find after years of work that the promises were hollow, and that for one who succeeded a thousand failed. I did not find any dissatisfied farmers in the Northwest.

The promises made by the Canadian government and by the agents of the Canadian Pacific railway have been kept, and although there are few very wealthy farmers, I could find none who have failed to make a comfortable living, except those who, by reason of incompetence or intemperance, could not have succeeded anywhere. If the Canadian Pacific railway had employed agents in Europe who had as little regard for the truth as the agents of the American transcontinental railways, they would by this time have sold all their lands, "cleaned up" several hundred millions, and had the country populated with the scum of Europe.

On the contrary, both the government and the C. P. R. have frankly admitted that mental, moral, or physical incompetents are not wanted and will not succeed.

Although the climate of the Northwest Territories is invigorating, I personally prefer the milder climate of British Columbia, and I find that many of the richer farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest generally are making winter homes for themselves in the dry belt in British Columbia. The difference in temperature on the Eastern and Western slopes of the Rocky mountains is very remarkable. On the Eastern slope a temperature of 30 to 50 degrees below zero is not uncommon in winter. Travel two or three hundred miles West across the Rockies, and on the same day you can get into a temperature and climate similar to that of England.

Grand Forks, at the junction of the Kettle river with its North Fork, is the future great city of the Southeast portion of British Columbia. It is not alone the centre of the mining country, but it is the centre of the largest body of good agricultural land where supplies for the mines can be raised. It is served by three lines of railroad, two of them running South into the United States, which is only six miles away. Coal mines are within easy reach, and it is practically certain that vast bodies of oil underlie the valley at this point, and apart from these advantages, its geographical position ensures it the control of the wholesale trade of the district.

Twenty-five years ago I was on my way to San Francisco and met a mining engineer, a Russian by birth, who was an officer of the United States treasury. This gentleman told me that he had just explored the mining resources of British Columbia, and had come to the conclusion that it was the

RICHEST MINING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

And he added: "If I was thirty years younger, I would go in for mining there, and make a fortune in ten years." I had no personal knowledge of the province until about three years ago, and I can now heartily re-echo the sentiments of my Russian fellow-traveler of a quarter of a century ago. In the light of my new knowledge, I would settle in Grand Forks were I twenty-five years younger than I am.

As an agriculturist I could make more money there today in market gardening and fruit growing than in similar pursuits in any other place on the American continent. As a merchant I could establish a business, supplying the wants of the miners now there, and thousands who will soon be developing the wealth hidden in hundreds of mines in the vicinity, that would make me a millionaire in ten years. As a mining man I could locate, or buy for a song, locations worth millions. As a dealer in real property I could buy lands for £40 sterling per acre that will sell in a few years for £200 per lot. As a practical miner I could make 16s. per day in the mines, and if I had the sense to live economically and was content with my wages, could save enough to become independent in ten years. As a capitalist I could lend money on mortgage at 10 to 12 per cent. (10 per cent. is considered a low rate on good security here). And lastly, as a common laborer, I could make a living, and give my children an education and a better start in the world than I had had myself.

Canada is a very rich country, rich in natural wealth, and, more than all, rich in having practically no paupers and no millionaires. No doubt when the resources of the country are further developed the millionaire class will arise. At present wealth is more evenly divided than in other countries, and the people are happy and contented. I have some little knowledge of British Columbia and its people, and only know one millionaire.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

Criminal Carelessness

Accident at Fernie Mine Caused By Exposing a Naked Flame.

The Verdict Arrived at By a Board of Mining Experts.

The Provincial Government has just issued the report of the commission of experts appointed to investigate the cause of the fatal mine explosion at Fernie, which occurred on May 22, 1902.

W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, after making a thorough examination of the mine, reported as follows:

"The most tenable theory as to the cause of the explosion is that an explosion of gas or gas and dust was started in McDonald's level, which in itself was probably not very great; that this initial explosion was conveyed against the air, being transmitted by the suspended coal dust, which the explosion rendered explosive, and which dust was put into the air by the act of loading; that at each loading place it received an augmentation; that the line of greatest force followed such links of augmentation until it came to the narrow neck at the entrance of this section. Here it spread fan-shaped following the line of least resistance through the old workings. In these old workings, the lines of least resistance through the old workings. In these old workings, the greatest force was still against the air, with its greater amount of available oxygen, and also for the reason that along this line there was deposited by the incoming air current a considerable amount of impalpable dust carried from the main entry and its workings and dropped here under the decreased velocity of the air current caused by the increased area of the airway. This expanding force, meeting with some temporary resistance near the machine section, was halted for an instant, caused thereby coking with consequent further production of gas. The flame swept along through the machine section and hoist entry this time with the air receiving augmentation at each working room until finally it came to a 'dead end' in the face of the hoist entry, where the greatest concussion was produced, as evidenced by the greatest amount of caving. Between Beaver slope and the No. 1 district there is wet 'sag' or swamp. No dust was here available to feed the flame. The same condition probably prevailed North of the hoist entry, which is reported as wet near the fault, so that although No. 1 district got the shock it was partlyj spent and devoid of flame.

"Every working place in the mine was carefully examined and the evidence is most conclusive that not a single shot had been fired in the affected districts immediately previous to the explosion, so that all questions as to 'blown-out shots' or 'badly placed shots,' or 'quality of powder' may be dismissed as having nothing to do with this explosion, whatever else may be said of them. This is further confirmed by the position in which the shot lighter of the district, Beach, was found. He was away from all workings at the time, and as he alone was allowed to or did fire a shot, this in itself would almost prove that no shot was fired."

He explains the working of the "Bonneted Clanny" safety lamp, which was the only one used in the mines. False keys were easily made for it, and it was on record, he reports, that a number of miners had such false keys in defiance of the law against it. Matches were also found on several of the bodies recovered. While the igniting cause will probably remain a mystery "it is," he says, "almost certain to have been a naked light of some sort which set fire to the gas."

F. H. SHEPHERD, M. E.,

Agrees with Mr. Robertson that the trouble originated in McDonald's level.

After giving the conditions in which the mine was found, he says: "It is asserted that coal dust even in the total absence of fire-damp may by reason of a blown-out shot give rise to violent explosions, but the presence of even a low percentage of fire damp will render the atmosphere in a dusty coal mine extremely sensitive and dangerous. The combination of dangers which appear to have caused the initial explosion in McDonald's level are: (1) The dry and dusty condition of the rooms off McDonald's level and particularly room 7; (2) The uncovering of a blower of gas in the roof of McDonald's level near the face on the afternoon of May 22. As there is no evidence of a blown-out shot or of any shot being fired in that district immediately preceding the explosion, the only inference that can be reasonably drawn is that a gas explosion or a combined gas and dust explosion under ripe conditions took place by coming in contact with a naked light. What this naked light was there is no evidence to show and probably the truth may never be known; but the fact given in evidence at the inquest remains that a body taken from McDonald's level was found with matches upon it. In reference to the dust on the hauling roads this appears to have been periodically loaded out, but a contributing cause to the dusty condition of these roads is the loose condition of the rolling stock, especially the end doors of the cars which appear to be loose and ill-fitting."

The safety lamp used at the mines, the "Bonneted Clanny," is condemned by Mr. Shepherd as being not safe in gas at a high velocity. "Probably the cause that has contributed more largely than any other to the explosive condition of the mine as a whole is the fact that these mines were working a double shift. The explosion took place about the middle of the second shift and the duty condition naturally had increased all day and no cooling or settling interval had intervened, and instances are on record which go to show that the second shift followed immediately upon the first produces conditions in a dusty mine which are dangerous."

He concludes, "that the greatest danger lay not in the hauling road or old workings, but in the newly created dust of the workings faces. The fact that dust may be created as freely where blasting conditions do not obtain, to wit: where coal is soft and firable as in room 7, off McDonald's level, suggests that watering precautions may be necessary irrespective of those provided for in the Mining Act governing blasting conditions. Some practical method or appliance is much needed to determine the condition of mine atmospheres both with regard to low percentage of fire damp and dangerous conditions as to the presence of dust. The installation of a thoroughly efficient watering appliance in dry and dusty mines should be made imperative. While the use of ordinary blasting powder does not appear to have contributed to this explosion, its continued use under conditions prevailing in portions of No. 2 mine will always be a source of danger and the substitution of more modern and safer explosives is suggested."

ALEXANDER FAULDS, M. E.,

calls attention to several dangerous practices which he found in use at the mines. There was not the proper methods adopted with regard to ventilating all the workings. There was also needed some means of watering the dusty parts or treating them in some way which would be equivalent to watering. These conclusions are reached after finding "first, that the explosion followed the course of the intake workings used for haulage where there was dust and no fire damp, scarcely touching the return airway; and second, that the explosion failed to affect those parts of the workings which were permanently wet from natural causes. The use of dust-tight cases would greatly minimize it and supplemented by thorough watering would no doubt be adequate. The main difficulty lies in insuring that the wetting is done regularly, though a more systematic inspection for dust on the roof and sides of the workings might correct slackness in this regard. If it were generally recognized by the miners themselves that the real danger of explosion, at any rate on a large scale, is due to dust, and not to fire damp, greater progress would be made towards the fulfilment of the hope that with a better understanding of their cause great colliery explosions will soon disappear from the record of disastrous events. The verdict of the jury is not consistent with our location and cause of explosion as given in our evidence at the inquest at Fernie."

He is more definite in ascribing a cause for the explosion than either the provincial mineralogist or Mr. Shepherd. He ascribes the flame causing the explosion "being either from miner James Muir's safety lamp in some way, or more probable from another miner who had matches in his possession by his either striking a match or drawing the flame of his safety lamp through the gauze for a smoke."

WHITE ROCK

The world's best TABLE WATER. It's equal is unknown. Awarded the only Gold Medal over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1900. To be obtained at all the bes bars. n the city. Try it with Real McKenzie or Kilmarnock.

PITHER & LEISER

Sole Agents, Victoria and Vancouver

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER

OFFICE

Board of Trade Bldg.

W. G. EDEN AUCTIONEER

Sales conducted town or country.

Eden's Junk Store

125 Fort Street, near Blanchard.

—THE—

Victoria Auction Mart.

We have removed to our new premises (KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HALL)

Broad Street

Between Johnson and Pandora Avenue.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS PURCHASED OR STORED.

SALES CONDUCTED AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

W. M. JONES.

AUCTIONEER,

Wishes all his friends and customers

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

Long may you live,
And happy may you be,
In this year of our Lord,
1903. --JONES.

ONE CHILD IN FORTY

All children need the elements of fat in their food because it is of first importance in proper nourishment. Doctors say one child in forty is properly fed — the other thirty-nine don't get a right amount of fat in their food at the right time.

If more children were given Scott's Emulsion it wouldn't take long before more than one in forty was properly fed. There is in Scott's Emulsion something that seems to take hold of children who do not get enough and proper nourishment from their every-day food.

First there is that important element of fat; this is contained in the cod liver oil in the very best and most desirable form. Then there are the hypophosphites of lime and soda which tone the blood and strengthen and nourish the bones. The perfect combination of these food principles in Scott's Emulsion makes this preparation of great value to all children.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE,

55 Front St., W., Toronto.

Inch by Inch

Has "Fit-Reform" Mounted the Ladder to Fame.

Encircled by agencies from the four points of the compass throughout Canada.

Cheerful tidings of Fall business is gratifying alike to maker and wearer.

The younger generation as well as the old join hands in saying!

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

T'IS TO FIT-REFORM they are indebted for the great boon bestowed upon them in this fashionable era.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE

Closing Out Sale Men's Sweaters . . . .

We have too many men's Wool Sweaters and in order to reduce the stock we will sell them at exactly

HALF PRICE

Colors are Cordinal, Heather, Tan and Fancy Stripes; regular prices $1.25 and $1.50 ea ch; closing out price 65c. each two for $1.25

WARNING, buy earl y, as they wont last long at this price.

W. G. CAMERON,

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

XMAS

Holidays Are Past

And now the BOYS AND GIRLS must have

School Shoes

We have the best wearing School Shoes in the city, and for the least money too. If the children need shoes or rubbers come to headquarters. Get the best and save money.

Our WATERPROOF GRAIN and BOX CALF lines will wear like iron. Plenty of shoes to make your selection from.

The Paterson Shoe Co's Store

There's a Time

In the run of days when Shoes give way to Slippers—that's evening, when the day's work is o'er. Whether it's Shoes or Slippers you want, however, we are in readiness to meet your demands.

Geo. A. Slater Invictus Shoes in all styles.

JAS. MAYNARD

85 DOUGLAS STREET.

VICTORIA ENJOYED PROSPEROUS YEAR

Steady Growth in all Lines of Industry During 1902.

Contented Present and Perfect Confidence In the Future.

During the year just closed Victoria has enjoyed its full share of the prosperity which has been universal throughout Canada. The revival of business in all lines in the East, the boom in manufactures, and the wonderful crops produced in Central and Western Canada, with the additional stimulus of the invasion of a vast army of immigration to the fertile prairies, all combined to make 1902 one of the most memorable years of plenty in the history of the Dominion. British Columbia, though in a measure isolated from its sister provinces, could not, and did not, fail to derive direct and substantial prosperity from the wave of prosperity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Victoria participated freely in the general distribution of good things.

The wholesale business of the city during 1902 will compare favorably with that of any past year, and in some lines a considerable improvement was felt. In groceries, for instance, trade was so good and payments so satisfactory that it was found practicable to shorten the credits and decrease the discounts for cash payments—a healthful sign which proves the general prevalence of prosperity throughout the province. In other lines of business the transactions for 1902 were almost if not quite as satisfactory, and Victoria wholesalers without exception were able to show a comfortable profit at the end of the year.

Retail trade was uniformly brisk during 1902, and the holiday business of the past few weeks far exceeded that of previous seasons. The people had money and spent it freely, for there was less credit buying than in former years.

Shipbuilders, machinists, contractors and builders, and all other crafts and trades had a very busy and prosperous year. There were few idle men in Victoria, everyone willing to work readily finding employment at good wages. The building trades were specially favored, as the number of new buildings erected in and about the city was very large, and as a rule of a superior class.

The sealing fleet made a rather small catch, but the high prices obtained in London compensated in a measure for the disappointing results of the hunt.

The salmon pack, though it fell short of that of 1901, was a fair average, and on the whole satisfactory.

There was a considerable increase in shipping during the year, both in foreign and coasting steamers, new lines having been established to the Orient, with Victoria as a port of call and shipping point.

The health of the city was excellent during the year, there being very few cases of contagious diseases.

The city made some very important improvements in the way of paving, sewer construction, extension of waterworks system, and the reclamation of James Bay flats.

The Tourist Association, organized early in 1902, did excellent work during the summer, and succeeded in attracting many hundreds of strangers from all parts of the world, thus adding a very large amount to the general revenue of the city, for a majority of the visitors spent considerable sums with local merchants and hotel keepers.

Buildings and Improvements

As a result of building operations and other similar improvements for the year just closed, nearly three-quarters of a million dollars have been added to the value of property in and about Victoria. This includes expenditures made by the Imperial government in carrying out new works at Work Point and Esquimalt, particulars of which latter are, as a matter of course, not obtainable, but which represent many thousands of dollars. So that, taken as a whole, the results of the year's operations in the building line have been most satisfactory and show a continued healthy growth of the city and suburbs which is very gratifying to note. Not only this but the indications are that the growth here chronicled will be continued during the year just opening and it may safely be said that the year 1903 will be one of the best in this line in the history of the city.

Although the subjoined list of new buildings erected in this city during the year just past is not as large as some which it has been the pleasure of the Colonist to print in boom days still the showing is a most satisfactory one. Nor must it be assumed that the list is a complete one—nothing but a "house to house" canvass would give anything like definite results, owing to the fact that permits are only required of those who erect buildings within the fire limits. Of course all new edifices within the city limits are sooner or later reported to the civic authorities, but only those who secure permits from the buildings inspector's office are put upon the register which is kept in that official's office. And again, as a matter of course, no record is kept of the hundreds of residences, some of them very handsome ones, which are erected in the suburbs. Take, for instance, Oak bay district, Esquimalt road and vicinity and the beautiful residential quarter lying to the north of the city boundary, all of this territory not being within the corporate confines come within the purview of the government tax collector, and for revenue purposes are not an asset of the city. Building operations, during the past year in the localities named have been very brisk, but a complete list of all these improvements is practically impossible to compile.

However, if the amount of business handled by the local mills and building contractors during 1902 may be taken as a criterion the past year has been one of the best in the history of this city. All the city lumber yards report a very healthy state of trade, the mills having been run to their fullest capacity throughout the year, and this, too, almost entirely on account of the local demand. J. A. Sayward's mills and sash and door factory, which latter is a new addition to the establishment are being run to their fullest capacity, the cut being somewhere in the neighborhood of fifteen million feet. Mr. Sayward enjoys a large trade with various points on the mainland and island, but the bulk of the material has gone into building operations in the city and surrounding country.

The Shawnigan Lumber Co. also report a good trade, with every indication of an even better season next year. A similar satisfactory state of things exists at the Taylor Milling Co. and Lemon & Gonnason's sash and door factory. Mr. James Muirhead, of the Victoria Planing mills has handled some large contracts during the past year, notably that in connection with the new Carey castle and the cable station buildings at Bamfield creek. This latter, while not figuring as a local improvement, was built by a Mr. Joshua Holland, a well-known city contractor, the material having been drawn from Victoria concerns.

Of the Victoria Lumber Co., whose mills at Chemainus form one of the sights of the province, little need be said here as the shipping returns from month to month give ample idea of the immense operations carried on at that point. However, in any review of local building operations this firm must of necessity cut a large figure. The past year has seen many important extensions and improvements in and about this huge hive of industry. Among other things, the company's railroad has been extended around the head of Horseshoe bay, thus connecting the mill with the E. & N. railway, while the latter, with its ferry from Ladysmith, puts the Victoria Lumber Co. in close touch with the entire trans-continental system of the C. P. R. A shingle mill has also been added to the plant, and there are in course of erection two stone dry kilns within 24-inch walls. Three miles more of railway has been built into the company's timber limits so that they now operate a total of eleven miles of road. To the equipment of the system has been added one locomotive and two donkey engines which are operated in the woods.

The following are the buildings and improvements as far as obtainable:

Mrs. W. Allen, two-story building on Douglas street, between Cormorant and Fisguard streets, to be used as a stable and carriage house; cost $4,000.

Alterations and additions to Dallas hotel, $2,000.

W. F. Burton, 2½-story frame building, with stone foundation, on Charles street, $4,000.

James Byrn, one-story frame cottage, facing Niagara street, $1,400.

Bank of B. N. A. one-story brick and stone building, facing Yates street; story 18 feet high, stone front with columns, gravel roof; cost $10,000.

Mr. Brown, addition to building known as Cherrybank, facing Victoria Crescent, $1,500.

E. C. Baker, one-story school, brick foundation, $750.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., additional story on Balmoral hotel; cost $10,000.

Mrs. C. Brown, 1½-story frame building, Dallas avenue, $1,800.

R. Beaven, residence, Oak Bay, $3,000.

G. & F. Brown, one-story frame building, lot 113 Fort street, $3,000.

J. W. Butter, one-story frame building, Beadley street, $1,800.

W. H. Berridge, one-story frame building, Cornwall street, $1,000.

Wm. Boddy, one and half-story building, Victoria West, $1,500.

J. A. Babington, frame house, Government and Henry streets, $2,500.

Challoner & Mitchell, Government street, alterations and additions to building, $1,800; alterations to their store, $4,500.

Mr. Cardew, one-story frame building, corner of Oak Bay and Belcher street, $1,900.

W. J. Clarke, two-story brick building facing Government street, to be used as a blacksmith's shop, $3,000.

Richard Collister, two-story frame building, Beckley Farm, facing Dallas road, $3,500.

Mrs. Mabel Champion, one-story frame cottage, corner of Niagara and Carr streets $1,000.

H. Cathcart, addition to dwelling, Johnston street, $600.

John Clegg, 1½-story frame building, corner of Chambers and Pandora avenue, stone foundation, $3,000.

D. E. Campbell, large 1½-story frame building, stone foundation, Linden avenue, $3,000.

Thos. Catterall, two-story frame building, stone foundation, Pemberton road, $2,500.

F. J. Cochenour, one and half story frame building, Frederick street, $1,200.

H. Catterall, one and half-story house, Linden avenue, $2,000.

G. S. Carr, one-story frame residence, Carr and Battery streets, $1,000.

F. J. Cochener, two-story frame dwelling, Frederick street, $1,800.

Mr. Deveille, two-story frame building with brick foundation, between Government and Gorge road, $2,500.

J. Douglas, large bungalow, Fairfield road, $3,400.

Mrs. Douglas, one-story frame building on blocks 66 and 71, Fairfield estate, $800.

Mrs. Eleanor De Carteret, two-story frame building, facing Oak Bay avenue, $1,500.

Wm. Eddie, one-story frame dwelling, Bank street, $800.

J. P. Elford, two-story frame building, facing Elford street, $2,000.

W. A. Franklin, 1½-story frame building on Superior street, $1,000.

Mrs. M. Godson, two-story dwelling, Humboldt street, $1,800.

J. M. Gidley, one-story cottage, Mary street, $1,200.

R. Gladding, residence, Craigflower, $3,000.

Hon. W. Hamley, one-story frame dwelling on Collinson street, $600.

Hon. Eli Harrison, twostory frame dwelling, Cadboro Bay road, stone foundation, $4,000.

Jones and Helmcken, 1½-story frame dwelling on Quebec street, $1,900.

Wm. Hardy, one-story dwelling, Catherine street, $1,200.

Horace Johnson, one-half story building old Esquimalt road, $2,000.

High School building, additional to last year, $8,000.

S. Joyce, 1½-story dwelling, $900.

A. E. Kent, brick building on Fort street, $4,000.

H. J. Knott, one-story frame cottage, on corner of Seventh street and King's road, Hillside Farm, cost $1,000; 2½-story frame building on Chatham street, between Cook and Chambers, $3,000.

Mr. Kermode 1½-story building, Henry street, $1,800.

Mrs. Lim Long Shee, two-story brick building, Cormorant street, $4,000.

Miss Levenue, one-story addition to kitchen on building on Michigan street, $1,000.

Mrs. M. H. Lamb, two-story frame building on lot 9 of Earle's subdivision, stone foundation, $2,500.

Byron Leigh, one and half story dwelling, old Esquimalt road, $1,500.

Mrs. Morry, one and half-story house, Second street, $1,500.

Moore & Whittington, four frame dwellings on block 23, Spring Ridge, $6,000.

Mrs. G. E. Moss, one-story frame building on Elford street, $1,000.

Mr. Matheson, one-story frame building, corner of Carr and Niagara streets, $1,000.

Mrs. M. A. Morrison, two-story dwelling on Discovery street, $3,000.

Mr. Michel, one-story frame dwelling on corner of Government and Henry streets, $1,200.

Mrs. Marshall, two-story frame dwelling, Harrison street, $1,800.

R. Mason, two-story frame dwelling, on Mt. Tolmie road, near Cadboro Bay road, $1,500.

Mr. Mason, residence, Craigflower road, $2,500.

G. C. Mesher, two-story house on corner of Dallas road and Dallas avenue, $1,800; also frame building in Carberry Gardens for Mrs. Hamlin, $1,800.

H. McCulloch, two-story frame building, Belleville street, $2,500.

W. D. Oliver, residence, Oak Bay, $4,000.

Mrs. Clara Pennock, alterations on house facing Superior street, $800.

G. L. Powers, one-story frame dwelling, Humboldt street, $600.

Royal Bank of Canada, brick vault, in Five Sisters block, $400.

Capt. Rudlin, three frame buildings, Johnson street, $4,500.

W. Rocket, one-story house, Pandora avenue and George street, $800; building 1½-story on same lot, $1,200.

Royal Jubilee hospital, addition to Home for Aged and Infirm Women, between Collinson and McClure streets, $1,200.

Mr. Ralph, one-story frame building, Clarence street, $1,200.

D. H. Ross & Co., brick and stone warehouse, Government street, $3,000.

Mr. Reda, 1½-story brick building, John street, $2,500.

S. Rutter, residence, Lampson street, $2500.

Alex. Stewart, addition to building corner Blanchard and Yates, $250.

Mrs. Sutton, 3 one-story frame buildings, Simcoe street, $5,400.

A. Simpson, one-story frame house, Langford street, $1,000.

H. Siebenbaum, two-story brick and stone building on Government street, $3,000.

St. Joseph's hospital, large frame barn facing Collinson street, $500.

S. T. Styles, two-story frame dwelling, Johnson street, $1,500.

Jno. Sheppard, two-story frame dwelling, with stone foundation, Rae street, $2,500.

D. Spencer, four-story and basement, brick, Government and Broad streets, $40,000.

A. E. Shore, one-story frame cottage, Superior street, $1,200.

Mrs. M. R. Smith, 1½-story frame building, corner Dallas and Niagara streets, $3,000.

W. P. H. Trowsdale, small frame building, facing William street, $500.

Mrs. Tuck, one-story frame building, addition to Roccabella, Churchway, $700.

W. Tate, building on Oswego street, $1600.

Thos. Tubman, two-story frame building on lot facing Linden avenue, $2,500.

Todd & Son, alterations to building corner Douglas and Pandora streets, $500.

Mrs. Jane Talbot, two-story frame building, corner of Pandora and Cook streets, $2,000.

Tlark's Estate, two cottages, Esquimalt road, $3,500.

W. H. P. Trousdale, frame dwelling, William street, $800.

Thos. Tubman, one and half-story frame building, Bellot street, $1,800.

Trustees First Congregational church, Pandora and Blanchard streets, $9,000.

Union Club, two-story addition on North side, $3,000; also three-story brick building with slate roof, Douglas street, $4,500.

Victoria West Athletic Association, frame building with galleries, corner of Edward and Catherine streets, $1,000.

Victoria & Sidney railway, engine shed, $1,000.

Joel Willard, one-story frame building, facing old Esquimalt road, $900.

W. T. Williams, 1½-story frame dwelling, corner of Linden avenue and Belcher street, $2,000.

Mrs. Whitely, one-story frame building, Yates street, $1,500.

O. Weller, two-story frame building, on Carr estate property, facing Park, $5,500.

F. Wills, one-story frame building, brick foundation, Chatham street, $1,400.

T. Watson, residence, Esquimalt road, $1,500.

Mrs. F. B. Wilson, two-story frame building, corner of Linden avenue and Belcher street, $2,000.

Mrs. W. H. Woods, frame dwelling, Henry street, $1,200.

D. Zarelli, two one-story frame buildings, Johnson street, ($800 each), $1,600.

Repairs and alterations to various buildings, $75,000.

CIVIC WORKS.

Jame Bay Improvements	$100,000
Block Pavements	30,000
Streets and Sidewalks	25,000
Waterworks Extension	8,000
Sewers Extension	7,500
Electric Light Extension	2,500
Minor Works	15,000

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Cigar Making.

Perhaps, during the past year, none of the local industries have made greater strides forward than the cigar manufacturing concerns. There are now no less than eight firms engaged in that industry at present, employing upwards of fifty hands.

A very gratifying feature in connection with the growth of this particular industry is the circumstances that, owing to the loyalty of Victorians to home manufactures, and the fact that a superior article is manufactured, the local firms engaged in this enterprise have almost succeeded in driving Eastern cigars, manufactured by cheap labor, entirely out of the market. This was not the case a few years ago. Then the manufacturers at Montreal and other Eastern points reaped a harvest out of British Columbia. They flooded the market with cheap cigars, and the local dealers found it almost impossible to compete with them without some special effort being made. The latter, however, put their shoulders to the wheel and determined, if possible, to arouse a healthy public feeling in favor of patronizing home industries, especially when the article offered for sale was superior in every respect to the imported Eastern cigars. That they have succeeded is shown by the remarkable growth in the cigar manufacturing industry in this city. Much of the success which has attended their efforts is attributed to the assistance and patronage which has been accorded them by organized labor.

As mentioned above, there are now eight concerns engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in this city at the present time. They are H. Behnsen & Co., 18 hands; the Schnoter factory, 5 hands; S. M. Bantly & Son, 5 hands; The Province Co., 10 hands; Pacific Cigar factory, 5 hands; Levy factory, 2 hands; Samson, 2 hands, and Edward Gold, 5 hands.

All the money earned by the cigar makers is spent in Victoria, and as an instance of the difficulty which the local dealers had to overcome in competing with the cheaply-manufactured Eastern cigars it may be mentioned that the scale of wages paid here is 50 per cent higher than that which prevails in Eastern Canada.

One of the more recently established cigar manufacturing concerns is that conducted by H. Behnsen & Co., whose factory is located at Spring Ridge. Messrs. Behnsen & Co., in May last were only employing 3 hands; today the firm is giving steady employment to 18 hands, with the prospect of increasing the staff in the near future.

A NEW FACTORY.

A notable addition to the industries which were established in Victoria during the year which has just closed is the enterprise which was recently launched under the style and title of the British Columbia Metallic Bedstead and Bedding Co., Ltd. The business, which bids fair to assume big proportions in the near future, has grown out of that established by Messrs. Taylor and Haggart, who, several months ago, commenced the manufacture, in small premises located on Yates street, of brass bedsteads and wire mattresses.

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Salmon Pack.

The British Columbia salmon pack of 1902 fell very short of that of 1901, which totalled 1,236,156 cases; but that was a record-breaking event. The pack of 1900 was 585,413 cases, while that of 1899 was 732,437, and 1898 484,161; so that 1902 may be fairly classed as a good average year. The canners complain of the disability under which they suffer through not being allowed to use traps in capturing the fish, an advantage enjoyed by the canners on the United States shore of the Straits. The governments of Canada and British Columbia have the question of permitting the use of traps now under consideration, and should they decide to allow them, the salmon-canning industry will be greatly stimulated.

The following shows the pack of British Columbia salmon for the season of 1902, compiled by the Fraser River Canners' Association:

	Cases.
Fraser River	327,095
Northern (including Skeena River, Rivers Inlet, Naas River, Lowe Inlet, China Hat, Dean Channel, Namu Harbor, Bella Coola, Smith's Inlet, Alert Bay and West Coast Vancouver Island)	298,887
Total pack	625,982

Of this pack, 394,324 cases were shipped to Great Britain; 135,806 to Eastern Canada; 10,355 to Australia and New Zealand; 627 to other countries; 5,156 were sold on the local market, and there are on hand 79,714.

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Inland Revenue.

1902.	Spirits.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Raw Lf. Tob.	Cigars.	Licenses Other Reps.	Total
Jan.	$ 7,708 51	$ 1,795 63	$ 2,043 00	$ 339 20	$ 927 60	....	$ 12,873 94
Feb.	7,649 37	1,866 04	2,219 88	433 30	756 00	....	12,922 49
Mar.	7,400 26	2,208 16	1,823 50	268 88	818 10	....	12,587 90
April	8,043 53	2,140 08	3,186 50	240 80	752 18	....	14,372 99
May	10,088 49	2,847 08	3,526 00	312 68	944 70	....	17,718 95
June	8,433 88	1,772 50	2,393 99	424 40	1,187 10	$ 43 73	14,255 60
July	8,219 22	2,568 56	2,705 79	292 96	743 10	1,080 00	16,209 63
Aug	11,739 16	2,020 02	2,003 75	245 60	873 75	15 13	16,897 41
Sept.	14,192 58	2,056 78	2,800 87	203 00	846 00	....	20,699 23
Oct.	9,194 38	1,943 72	2,127 75	432 20	962 40	49 06	14,709 48
Nov.	10,286 48	1,624 19	1,571 75	511 10	839 40	75 00	14,907 92
Dec.	12,500 00	1,664 08	1,412 75	354 50	920 06	10 00	16,831 33
	$115,404 86	$25,165 04	$27,815 53	$4,067 62	$10,570 33	$1,872 80	$184,956 87

PROGRESS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

Greatly Increased Production But Falling Off In Values.

Decrease in Prices of Silver, Lead and Copper Ores.

When the year 1902 was new, notwithstanding the splendid showing made by its predecessor, there were pessimists at home and abroad who prophesied disaster to the mining industry. Now at the close of the year it has turned out that these atrabilious individuals had little real cause for their apprehensions, outside of their own distorted imaginations, but they were so persistent in their outcries, so ready with alleged facts and cooked statistics, to prove their assertions, that the unthinking took their maunderings seriously, and a feeling of unrest and uncertainty prevailed in many quarters. The miners, however—the men really interested and in touch with the situation, never for a moment lost faith in the mines. They quietly attended to business, went on developing their mines, increasing their plants and working forces, and building new smelters, with the result that the mining industry of British Columbia is in a more prosperous condition to-day than ever before.

In the face of many drawbacks—chief of which were the accident at the Fernie coal mines and the coal miners' strike, which left the smelters without coke for several weeks—the output of ore from the Kootenay and Boundary mines has surpassed that of all previous years. Development has gone on apace and immense bodies of ore have been exposed, insuring the smelters a supply for years to come. The railway and smelter companies have co-operated heartily with the mine-owners, by furnishing better facilities for transportation and treatment, while materially reducing the cost of freight and reduction. By these means and through the discovery of more economical methods of smelting, the problem of the profitable mining of the low-grade ores of Kootenay and Boundary districts has been solved to a very considerable extent; and the fact that many clever metallurgists are experimenting on still more economical smelting processes leads to the hope that before another year has passed the margin of profit will be largely increased.

The increased demand for zinc and the free admission of zinc ores to the United States, which came rather late in the year, has given a stimulus to mining in Slocan: while, on the other hand, the depreciation of silver and the decreased price for copper has had the effect of greatly lessening the profits on those metals. Thus while the ore production for the year was much greater than 1901, when values are calculated they will be found to fall considerably short of those of the previous year.

On Vancouver Island great things were expected at the beginning of the year, but adverse circumstances intervened to disappoint the hopes which were so generally entertained. The unfortunate litigation over the Nahmint mine, Alberni Canal, had the effect of closing that property for the whole summer, and discouraged others in the neighborhood from developing their claims. The Nahmint has resumed work under new management, however, and good progress is being made. At Quatsino, the Yreka Copper Co. purchased the Comstock group of properties, and are actively engaged in developing them. They have contracted to make regular shipments to the Crofton smelter, beginning this week. The June group, near the Comstock, is also being worked, and promises soon to become a shipper; while the Seattle group, on Bedwell Sound, and the free-gold properties on Elk river are being developed actively and with every prospect of success. There is a probability that the Consolidated Alberni, which has been idle for some time past, is to be re-opened in the near future, and several other properties along the West Coast are employing small forces of miners, which will be increased in the spring.

A great deal of work has been done in the Mount Sicker district during the past year. The building of a 400-ton smelter at Crofton and a 200-ton smelter at Ladysmith speaks more eloquently than words of the progress made on Mount Sicker. Unfortunately the operation of the Crofton smelter has been temporarily checked by litigation in which the Lenora-Mount Sicker mine became involved; but the Tyee smelter at Ladysmith is working continuously, with an abundance of ore, and the work at Crofton will be resumed very shortly, as the owners of the Crofton smelter have secured such a supply of ore from West Coast and other points as justifies them in relighting their furnaces. The success of the Tyee mine and the unquestioned value of the Lenora—the closing down of which was due to monetary complications, and not to any failure in the output or ore reserve of the mine—has encouraged other owners of properties in the district to take up the work of development, as the fact is now well established that the ore bodies are well defined, extensive and high-grade; and in consequence the Richard III., Copper Canyon, Victoria, Key City and other mines on Mount Sicker will shortly become shippers. On Mount Richards a company has been formed to operate the Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and General White claims, which show very rich copper ore and are conveniently situated for shipping, being only a mile and a half from the Crofton smelter. The Vancouver Island Mining & Development Company, recently organized in London, proposes to undertake the exploiting of several claims on Mount Sicker and Mount Malahat; and there are several individual owners in the district who are quietly working on their claims.

In the Sooke district, at Goldstream and in the San Juan district, splendid showings of copper have been found and are being developed; and good ore is also reported on the Saanich peninsula, where several claims have been staked.

Although the year has not been free from disappointments, the outlook for mining on Vancouver Island is very encouraging, and when its capabilities become better known, it cannot fail to attract as much attention and capital as any mining district in the province. The ores of the Island are, as a rule, much higher grade than the average of those of the interior, and their accessibility at all seasons of the year makes the cost of mining and shipping much less costly.

It is rather difficult to give a correct statement of the output and value of the mineral production of the province thus early in the year, before official figures are available; but, sifting the reports from all sources and applying the most conservative estimates to the results, the following is submitted as a fairly accurate guess at the year's business:

	1902.	1901.
Gold, placer	$ 1,000,000	$ 970,100
Gold, lode	4,600,000	4,348,603
Gold, total	$ 5,600,000	$ 5,318,703
Silver, 4,600,000 oz.	2,200,000	2,884,745
Lead, 26,000,000 lbs.	600,000	2,002,733
Copper, 30,000,000 lbs	3,600,000	4,446,963
Coal, 1,750,000 tons.	5,250,000	4,380,993
Coke, 130,000	650,000	635,405
Other materials	500,000	417,238
	$18,400,000	$20,086,780

The quantity of silver produced in 1901 was 5,151,333 oz; lead, 51,582,906 lbs; copper, 27,603,746 lbs.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the low price of lead had the effect of reducing production by almost one-half, while copper, with a considerable increase in production, fails short in value of the output of 1901 by $846,963, and the same applies to silver. Coal and coke, however, in spite of accidents, strikes and the increased use of oil as fuel, show an increase both in production and value.

THE KASLO-SLOCAN.

The richness of the Kaslo-Slocan district and the immensity of its mineral resources has been proved time and again, and despite the fact that the lead market and legislative regulations have hitherto retarded the growth of the silver-lead industry, there has undoubtedly been a revival of interest regarding the Slocan during the past year, not only in Canada and America, but also in Great Britain and Europe. Thus far, it is true, the revival has not been of a practical nature, excepting a few isolated instances; but there is every indication that in the immediate future, before 1903 grows to old age, this interest will materialize and the Kaslo-Slocan camps again be the centre of attraction in the mineral world.

There are numerous properties and mines working in this district and turning out high-grade ores, which run in value from about $50 to $250 per ton; speaking broadly, the general average may be taken at a valuation of $55 per ton. The output for 1901 exceeded 25,000 tons, and as will be seen by the accompanying list, the returns for 1902 compare favorably with that figure.

Not only are the well-known mines being worked, but there are numerous rich claims and prospective mines being quietly but actively developed into paying properties, and will come into the shipping list as soon as the market warrants.

The Rambler-Cariboo, the Soho, the Payne, the Arlington, the Wonderful, the Cork, the Great Britain and many other mines have announced their intention of adding to their present output, or, as in the case of the Soho, Cork, etc., of commencing extensive operations early in the spring of 1903.

There is every likelihood of the electric railway for the Slocan materializing, and this will mean the opening up of large tracts of mineral lands, as well as the employment of numbers of men to construct the right-of-way, powerhouses, etc.

The zinc ores, too, which have so recently come into prominence, will figure largely in the future prosperity of the Slocan, and it is estimated that the mines of this district should be producing at least 6,000 tons per month of that class of ore this coming spring, which tonnage will be materially increased by the opening up of many properties which have hitherto been unable to dispose of their ores at a profit owing to the prevalence of the zinc; and now that that difficulty is turned into an advantage, they intend to resume operations.

The agitation respecting the protection question, which has lately been so pronounced, is fully expected to bear beneficial results, and the mine-owners are looking forward to legislation early in the year which will enable even those properties of low grade to ship with an assured reasonable profit.

Kaslo herself during the past year has kept well within her means, and has taken up a portion of her street debentures, thus despite the "hard times" has practically gone ahead.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS, 1902.

Mine.	Tons.	Av. Value per ton.
Payne	1,976	$100
Ivanhoe	637	75
Sunset	827	125
Reco	490	250
American Boy	1,134	50
Arlington	3,560	150
Hewett	805	40
Bosun	2,040	65
Last Chance	168	75
Wonderful	181	90
Enterprise	2,220	50
Lavina	85	55
Bismarck	62	40
Queen Bess	180	75
Silver Glance	257	250
Whitewater	2,962	40
Ottawa	48	150
Capella	60	50
Florence	1	55
Trade Dollar	20	125
Slocan Boy	158	80
Neepawa	123	40
Hartney	25	50
Marion	80	50
May	5	55
Paystreak	7	55
Surprise	22	55
Monitor	1,306	80
Slocan Star	714	90
Duplex	7	55
Emily Edith	20	55
Wakefield	220	50
Prescott	4	55
Rambler	4,187	75
Molly Gibson	2,100	60
Washington	187	80
Folliott	2	55
O. O. D.	2	55
London Hill	115	100
Ruth	846	100
Antoine	207	100
R. E. Lee	144	80
Spectator	4	55
Red Fox	63	50
Hampton	15	250
Mercury	21	200
Dardanelles	21	50
Porcupine	2	50
Charlestone	11	250
Pinto	13	85
Noble Five	21	65
Soho	64	55

In round figures, 28,000 tons is the total output for the year 1902.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

Phoenix, Jan. 3, 1903—(Special)—Notwithstanding the numerous drawbacks that have prevailed, for which mine workers and mine managers in this section were in no way responsible, the calendar year of 1902 has shown a decided advancement in the Boundary district of British Columbia, not only as regards the actual tonnage of ore shipped to our three smelters, but also in regard to the amount of development work accomplished.

Taking up first the matter of shipments, we find that in the year 1900—which was the year that the Canadian Pacific Railway completed its Boundary branch—about 100,000 tons of ore were sent out from our mines. In 1901 the shipments increased almost threefold, the total being 390,000 tons for the full twelve months. In 1902—the record for the last few days being estimated—the total of tons of ore sent out from our mines reached the magnificent total of over half a million, or an increase of over 25 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

But for the untoward events of an explosion at the coal mines in East Kootenay, whence the smelter coke supply can only be obtained at a price that will admit of a profit on these ores when reduced, followed by a strike of the coal miners, there is every reason to believe that this record would have been much larger than it is, for the ore was and is ready to be taken out of our mines. The metal miners were only too willing to work, the capital was available, and the smelters were prepared to handle the output as fast as it could be delivered to them.

MINES THAT SHIPPED.

During the past year a few mines have been regular shippers from the Boundary district. As there are six of these that have figured continuously for months in the ore reports, they have come locally to be known as the "Bix Six." They are the Granby mines and Snowshoe, in Phoenix camp; the Mother Lode and Sunset, in Deadwood camp; and the Emma and B. C. mines in Summit camp. The only one of these that has shipped every week of the year is the Granby mine, although the Mother Lode can show almost a similar record.

In point of relative importance, as shown by the shipping, these mines may be placed in the following order: Granby mines, Mother Lode, Snowshoe, B. C. mine, Sunset and Emma. Three of these properties—namely, the Granby, Mother Lode and Sunset—have shipped only to smelters owned by their respective companies. The following table gives the tonnage of each mine, as far as could be ascertained, subject to slight correction, and the total for the year:

Mine.	Tons.
Granby Mines, Phoenix camp	319,713
Snowshoe, Phoenix camp	21,158
Mother Lode, Deadwood camp	144,671
Sunset, Deadwood camp	11,615
B. C. mine, Summit camp	15,024
Emma, Summit camp	11,478
Winnipeg, Wellington camp	785
Golden Crown, Wellington camp	625
No. 7 mine, Central camp	482
Jewel, Long Lake camp	2,175
Sundry small shipments	2,300
Total for 1902	530,026

An interesting feature of the ore shipments from Boundary mines for the year is the fact that the month of December shows the largest tonnage of any single month, and this notwithstanding the fact that three of the seven furnaces in the three local smelters were cold a part of the month. About 60,000 tons of ore, or practically at the rate of 2,000 tons daily, were shipped during December, the next largest month being October, when 55,000 tons were shipped and treated.

BOUNDARY'S THREE SMELTERS.

During the year 1902 two of the Boundary smelters—viz., the Granby and Mother Lode—were running continuously during the year, with the exception of the time when coke supplies were cut off in the summer. The Sunset smelter only began operations about the time the coke supply was about to fail, in midsummer; but this smelter has also been running continuously since coke was steadily forthcoming, after the settlement of the coal miners' strike.

The Granby smelter is located at Grand Forks, and has four blast furnaces and two converters. Two additional furnaces have recently been ordered in Chicago, and will give a combined capacity of six furnaces, or over 2,000 tons per day, for this smelter alone. This smelter takes but little ore, with the exception of the ores from Republic, largely used as convertor linings, outside of that from its own mines in Phoenix camp.

The Mother Lode smelter is located at Greenwood, and has a capacity of two blast furnaces, and it is understood that two more furnaces will be added next year. Mother Lode and some custom ores are treated at this smelter, including those of the Snowshoe and B. C. mines.

The Sunset smelter, situated at Boundary Falls, four miles below Greenwood, was originally owned by the Standard Pyritic Smelting Company, but was not blown in till purchased by the Montreal & Boston Copper Company last year and remodelled. The company also owns the Sunset mine, in Deadwood camp, taking also ores from the B. C. and Snowshoe mines. The Sunset smelter has one furnace, and is now installing a second, to be ready for use in a week or two, and has ordered a third, to be blown in in the spring.

Boundary's three smelters have treated over 500,000 tons of ore in 1902. The Granby has handled over three-fifths of this tonnage, the Mother Lode smelter about one-third, and the Sunset smelter the balance. With twelve or thirteen furnaces running in 1903, there is every reason to believe that the output for that year will come close to 1,000,000 tons.

OVER TWO MILLIONS IN VALUE.

Boundary mines never yet having paid dividends, although some of them promise to do so this year, nothing official has been given out as to the average values of the ore. The ore is nearly or quite all of the copper-gold variety, and is well-known to be of low grade, generally speaking. This has been variously estimated at from $4 to $6 per ton on the average, so that it is believed to be a conservative estimate to place the average at $5 per ton. On this basis, the mines of the Boundary have produced during 1902 ore that is valued at $2,500,000, the values being in copper, gold and silver.

A few mines have been developed in the Boundary during the year, having shown phenomenally high values, notably the Providence, near Greenwood, from which a few cars have been shipped, running from $100 to $150 per ton. But the general run of the ore is low in value, and it is only by using the most modern equipment in both mines and smelters that the properties can be made to reach a paying basis, as it is now acknowledged they are. One feature of the mining development this year is the quarrying system, now largely resorted to in all six of the leading mines on the shipping list.

ROSSLAND'S OUTPUT.

A special despatch to the Colonist gives the following report of the production of Rossland mines during 1902:

The output of Rossland camp, including an approximate estimate for December in the absence of smelter returns, is about 337,404 wet tons of 2000 lbs. each. The approximate value is $4,697,000, giving an average value of $14 per ton, despite the heavy drop in copper. In detail, the figures are approximately as follows:

Le Roi, 216,569 tons (including 11,000 tons shipped from the second class dump), value $2,880,000.

Le Roi No. 2, 52,670 tons, value $860,000.

Centre Star, 37,800 tons, value $466,000.

War Eagle, 22,620, value $350,000.

Giant, 3,200 tons, value $65,000.

Rossland-Kootenay, 2,430 tons, value $30,000.

Velvet, 1,600 tons, value $40,000.

Other mines, 425 tons, value $6,000.

The figures for 1901 were 283,360 tons, of a total value of $4,621,999, which included copper valued at $1,342,318. As the price of copper has been practically cut in half, it will be seen that value of the year's shipments calculated on the basis of last year, would give an even higher average. The percentage of the metals in the ore has not decreased, and if calculated out, would rather show an increase as depth has been gained in certain instances, although the reverse has been the case in others. The values given are the gross metallic values.

The output is wonderful, considering the labor troubles which began the year, the lack of a definite arrangement with the Trail smelter preventing the War Eagle and Centre Star shipping more than one-third of the twelve months, and that the shortage of coke which seriously impeded smelting operations during the latter seven months of the year.

Smelting ore under the conditions now existing, with the likelihood of a considerable cheapening at the cost at Northport in the spring, should alone show a large increase in the year to come. This prospect is widened when it is taken into account the fact of the new experiments in pyritic smelting about to be inaugurated at the Trail smelter with the declaration of policy, by the directorate of the Rossland-Kootenay to erect a smelter of its own should the Trail smelter fail to treat their ore on a sufficiently large scale, the output of the smelting ore will be increased by the capacity of the Kootenay, which should not average less than 200 tons daily during the latter half of 1903. It is the expressed intention to increase that tonnage to 300 tons daily. Bernard MacDonald's estimate of the actual capacity of that mine is upwards of 600 tons per diem.

Concentration will also play a prominent part although it is probable that the year will be consumed before any other mines than the War Eagle and Centre Star have got down to work on a large basis.

The returns from the Velvet and the declaration of an intended opening of the Victory-Triumph has stimulated interests on these mines situated on Sophie Mountain, and from this outlying district much of a favorable nature is likely to be heard during the coming year. The labor troubles are practically at an end and the camp is once more a coherent city.

LARDEAU AND TROUT LAKE.

The output of the Lardeau and Trout Lake divisions are not available at present, but will likely run about as follows: Gold, 300 ounces; silver, 140,000 ounces; lead, 200,000 pounds.

CARIBOO AND CASSIAR.

In consequence of the dryness of the past summer, hydraulicing operations in the northern camps were greatly retarded, and the amount of gold won was comparatively small, amounting, it is estimated, to about $400,000.

ATLIN.

The output of the Atlin division, exclusive of the rest of Cassiar district, will probably amount in round figures to $500,000. Hydraulicing operations during the past season were mainly confined to preliminary work, but the companies are now in a position to greatly increase the production of gold during the season of 1903.

Export of Lumber.

	Cargo (feet).	Value.
Lahaina, from Chemainus for South Africa	1,300,611	$ 11,904
Jane L. Stanford, from Chemainus for Melbourne	1,137,861	10,015
Athenian, from Hastings for China and Japan	142,516	2,594
Empress of Japan, from Hastings for Yokohama	25,404	434
Elizabeth Nicholson, from Hastings for Shanghai	653,509	6,833
Mary A. Troop, from Hastings to Wilmington, Del.	875,843	18,510
Altavela, from Hastings for Ostend, Belgium	956,449	7,725
James Johnson, from Chemainus for Sydney	1,166,082	10,762
Reuce, from Hastings for Sydney	1,251,030	12,510
Rose, from Hastings for Fremantle	595,669	5,022
Andromeda, from Hastings for Iquiqui	879,020	7,714
Adderley, from Hastings for Sydney	1,082,562	11,000
Amaranth, from Hastings for Taku	1,380,414	17,380
Charles E. Moody, from Chemainus for Adelaide	1,378,381	11,509
Pallas, from Hastings for U. K.	1,080,573	16,500
Athenian, from Hastings for Japan	57,612	1,810
Queen Mary, from Hastings for Taku	121,611	3,200
Challenger, from Hastings for Delagoa Bay	1,090,233	9,775
Ostara, from Chemainus for South Africa	1,665,061	15,015
Star of Bengal, from Chemainus for Adelaide	1,508,402	12,542
Sonoma, from Chemainus for Sydney	731,419	6,167
King Cyrus, from Chemainus for Sydney	849,427	7,544
Prince Louis, from Hastings for Cardiff	940,090	15,100
Moana, from Hastings for Sydney	16,211	300
Empress of China, from Hastings for Kobe	9,911	270
Tartar, from Hastings for Yokohama	7,796	205
Miowera, from Hastings for Sydney	32,976	490
J. D. Everett, from Hastings for U. K.	1,413,650	23,000
Invermay, from Hastings for Melbourne	1,179,206	10,390
Antigone, from Chemainus for U. K.	1,162,839	16,275
Antigua, from Hastings for Fremantle	1,113,464	11,380
Louisiana, from Chemainus for Sydney	1,072,534	9,347
Pentaur, from Hastings for Hamburg	38,033	1,050
Aorangi, from Hastings for Sydney	116,625	1,615
St. Frances, from Hastings for Delagoa Bay	1,358,714	12,375
Empress of China, from Hastings for Yokohama	29,078	750
Kirkdale, from Hastings for Taku	1,914,772	20,985
Moana, from Hastings for Sydney	53,120	720
Empress of India, from Hastings for Yokohama	20,162	435
Aurora, from Chemainus for Sydney	1,393,099	15,937
Paramita, from Chemainus for Sydney	1,151,210	10,742
Samar, Hornby Island for Santa Rosalia	*205,876	3,960
Eric, from Hastings for West Coast of S.A.	671,782	7,700
Kohala, from Hastings for Delagoa Bay	974,760	9,800
Servia, from Chemainus for Adelaide	1,304,967	10,855
Tartar, from Hastings to Japan	160,571	2,340
Miowera, from Hastings for Suva, Fiji	20,761	450
Clavering, from Hastings for Taku, China	401,370	4,020
Forerle, from Hastings for Sydney	261,404	4,950
Winslow, from Hastings for Iquiqui	681,947	8,500
Ema Luisa, from Chemainus for West Coast of South Africa	965,735	8,117
Ellen A. Read, from Hastings for Greenock	1,178,754	17,120
Albania, from Hastings for London	1,009,949	17,250
Jane L. Stanford, from Hastings for Sydney	1,154,190	13,450
Kaibua, from Hastings for Kobe	854,820	11,270
Emily Reed, from Chemainus for Capetown	1,210,367	13,166
Antonietta, from Chemainus for West Coast of South Africa	737,656	7,369
Lake Leman, from Chemainus for West Coast of South Africa	859,587	7,240
Athenian, from Hastings for Japan	52,322	1,800
Empress of China, from Hastings for Japan	16,730	453
Antofagasta, from Chemainus for West Coast of South Africa	772,219	9,980
India, from Chemainus for West Coast of South Africa	869,053	7,674
Thistle, from Hastings for Fremantle	942,261	10,900
Tartar, from Hastings for Yokohama	17,266	470
Prosper, from Chemainus for Valparaiso	768,573	6,730
Antuco, from Hastings for Iquiqui	1,234,488	13,850
Atlantic, from Chemainus for U. K.	1,388,270	23,773
Balboa, from Chemainus for Mollendo	844,545	12,405
Helios, from Chemainus for South Africa	725,696	8,091
John A. Briggs, from Chemainus for Capetown	1,505,031	18,052
Empress of China, from Hastings for Yokohama	6,090	180
Jabez Howes, from Hastings for Sydney	......	......
	53,741,482	$630,739

*Lin. feet props. Samar has also 28,340 feet rough lumber.

The figures for December are not available.

REVIEW OF SPORT FOR 1902

For many years Victoria has been famed for the athletic prowess of her youth. Springing from the Celt and Saxon, the boys and young men take to athletic sports as ducklings take to water—by instinct inherited from long lines of hardy, husky ancestors—and no day passes, winter or summer, that is not marked by a match at some outdoor game. Cricket, lacrosse, baseball, rowing, basketball, hockey, boxing, wrestling—nothing comes amiss to the youthful Victorian, whose chief pride is to excel in one or more athletic exercises. The past year has been no exception to those which preceded, in the uniform success with which the honor of Victoria has been upheld in the field of sport, as will be seen from the following records of the various clubs:

James Bay A. A.

Among the chief attractions of the city of Victoria, from an athletic point of view, is the James Bay Athletic Association, which, has, during the twelve years of its existence, risen from a small and humble origin to become one of the most prominent institutions of its kind on the Pacific Coast, and as regards aquatic sports, which is the association's stronghold, it can be said without fear of contradiction that it holds the premier position.

Although the club has been constantly before the public notice on account of its achievements and the glory it has brought to this city in athletic sports, a short history of its life should prove of interest to the citizens, and also tend further to increase its popularity and usefulness.

As far back as the year 1888, it will be remembered by many of the readers of the Colonist, that the James Bay Baseball Club used to hold meetings for athletic purposes, such as a bout with gloves and other indoor sports, in the old Kingston street firehall, and finding the accommodation unsuitable for their wants, a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of discussing ways and means of providing and maintaining a club house which would meet the requirements of the youth of the city who were interested in sport and amateur athletics. It was decided at this meeting to form a company under the Companies Act, having for its object the promotion and carrying on of a general amateur association, which was duly accomplished on January 24, 1890, the name of the company being the James Bay Athletic Association, Limited, the subscribers to the memorandum of incorporation being Messrs. H. D. Helmcken, J. C. Bales, F. C. Wolfenden, H. B. Young and A. C. Mouat. Mr. Helmcken was elected president of the club, which office he has held since that time to the present day.

Sufficient capital having been subscribed to warrant the company in proceeding with the erection of a club and boat house, the committee accordingly let contracts which resulted in the construction of suitable premises, at a cost of about $8,000. Unfortunately, on completion of the building it was discovered that the sum of over $4,000 above the amount received from sales of stock had been expended, and the club found itself in serious financial difficulties.

Despite these difficulties and the lack of good boats, the club at this time had taken the premier place in the province in aquatic sports, defeating all opposing crews. Having obtained this position, it was felt desirable to place the club on a sound financial basis, and a meeting of the shareholders was accordingly held in the Board of Trade rooms to devise means whereby that object could be attained. The shareholders present materially increased their holdings of stock, and also decided to canvass the city for further subscriptions. The citizens recognizing the advantage of such an institution to the community, responded generously, and a substantial reduction of the debt was effected, since which time the debt has been entirely liquidated; a new committee of management and a board of trustees were appointed and the club generally reorganized.

The success of this effort was largely due to the energy displayed by the late Mr. George Byrnes, who up to the time of his death evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the club.

From this point the uninterrupted prosperity of the club may be said to have been initiated, the membership increasing by leaps and bounds until at the present time it has a list of over 260 active members.

A resume of the athletic achievements of the club would not be out of place, the principal of which have been gained with the oar.

Up to 1895 the efforts of the club were confined to British Columbia events, owing to the lack of a suitable boat for competition with all-comers; but in spite of this drawback, the championship of British Columbia was retained from year to year. In 1891 regattas were held at Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, at each of which the J. B. A. A. crew, consisting of Messrs. O'Sullivan, Jackson, Askew and Widdowson, carried their club's colors to victory. For the next three years the club repeated this meritorious performance, and, encouraged by these successes, determined to acquire a first-class racing shell. Owing to the energy displayed by Mr. W. H. Langley, sufficient funds were secured, and an order was placed with Mr. J. H. Claspar, of Putney, England. In due course the boat arrived, and it may be stated that this was the first English racing boat introduced on the Pacific Coast, and proved such a success that many other Pacific clubs have followed the example set by the J. B. A. A.

In the meantime the club joined the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which consisted of the following clubs: Portland Rowing Club, of Portland; Seattle Rowing Club, of Seattle; Burrard Inlet Rowing Club and Vancouver Rowing Club, of Vancouver, B. C.; and the James Bay Athletic Association, of Victoria, B. C. In 1895 the first of the N. P. A. A. O. regattas was held at Esquimalt Harbor, and the J. B. A. A. entered the association races for the first time.

For the senior four-oared race in this regatta a very valuable trophy had been offered by the C. P. R. hotel, which had to be won twice in succession to become the absolute property of the winner. Up to this date it had been competed for four times. The J. B. A. A. being of an unknown quantity, were not fancied for the race; but, to the surprise of everybody except the knowing ones, accomplished a comparatively easy victory over crews from Seattle, Vancouver and Portland. The crew was composed of O'Sullivan (stroke), Scott (3), Jones (2) and Watson (bow). At the same regatta the junior sculls were also won by the club.

In 1896 crews were duly sent to Vancouver, where the N. P. A. A. O. regatta was held, and as a result the handsome C. P. R. cup now adorns the club premises. The senior sculls were also won by the late W. I. Scott. The following year the regatta was held at Portland, and the club in the meantime having procured another first-class racing boat, won senior, intermediate and junior four-oared races, and succeeded in placing their names on the new cup presented by the N. P. A. A. O., which it was necessary to win for three years in succession to become the absolute property of the winner. This the club achieved by winning it in 1898 at Victoria, and in 1899 at Vancouver. In the year 1897 the Corbin challenge cup was also won at Portland by the James Bay crew. In 1898 and 1899 the late W. I. Scott again won the senior sculls.

Emboldened by their successes on the Coast, some citizens of Victoria decided, if possible, to match the club's senior crew—more familiarly known as the "Big Four"—against the more famous crews of the East, and a race was accordingly arranged to be held at Winnipeg between the Argonauts of Toronto (champions of America), the Winnipeg crew (ex-champions of America), and the J. B. A. A., as champions of the Pacific Coast. As soon as this became known, the citizens generously provided the necessary funds for traveling expenses. The crew representing the club in this event was: D. O'Sullivan (stroke), W. I. Scott (3), D. Jones (2), F. Widdowson (bow). After a most exciting race the Victoria crew succeeded in defeating Winnipeg, but on the following day were in turn beaten by the Argonauts, but it might be mentioned that the J. B. A. A. crew were at a disadvantage owing to the fact that they were not accustomed to turn races and that their boat was unsuitable for that purpose.

It will be seen by the above that the club had now won all the cups to be competed for, in the first five years of their affiliation with the N. P. A. A. O., and it became necessary for the association to provide a new trophy, which was accordingly done. The next races, held in 1900 at Portland, saw the first reverse of the J. B. A. A., the old senior four having disbanded; and the new four, chiefly through lack of experience, were unable to compete against the older oarsmen of Vancouver, who won for the first time in six years. The junior fours was also lost by the J. B. A. A. on that occasion.

In 1901 a new trophy was put up by Hiram Walker & Son, Limited, to be competed for annually and to be won three times in succession by the same club before becoming its permanent property. This cup, which is the finest of any competed for previously, was put up through the instrumentality of the late Ben Gordon, who was an enthusiastic supporter of athletic sports and a great admirer of the J. B. A. A. This trophy was competed for for the first time at Shawnigan Lake in 1901, and after a very exciting race was won by Portland, who crossed the line about ten feet in front of the J. B. A. A. crew, thus taking the N. P. A. A. O. trophy and Hiram Walker cup to Portland. The junior crew also suffered defeat on this occasion, they having unfortunately had their rudder carried away at the start of the race. This year the Nelson Rowing Club entered the N. P. A. A. O. and it was decided the races for 1902 should be held at Nelson, B. C. With the reverses they had just experienced, the J. B. A. A. club decided to put forth their best efforts to regain their old position, and with this object in view a crew was put early in the field, the new crew consisting of W. W. Wilson, H. A. Briggs, L. A. Gill and B. C. Pettingell. They showed what material they were made of by easily defeating Vancouver senior four at the regatta held at the Gorge on May 24, 1902, for the championship of British Columbia. The next event in which the J. B. A. A. had to take part was the N. P. A. A. O. regatta held at Nelson, when a crew composed of Wilson (stroke), C. Kennedy (3), H. A. Briggs (2), L. A. Gill (bow) won the junior fours on the first day and the senior fours on the day following, thereby bringing the three handsome trophies back to Victoria. Strong efforts will be put forth to retain these cups until they become the property of the association. It may be well to mention here the reception tendered the victorious crew on their return, as showing the keen interest taken by the citi- also the appreciation they felt at the success which crowned the club's efforts.

During the present year the club has added two four-oared lapstreak boats, and have also purchased two double and one racing shells from Sims & Sons, of Putney, England, which were shipped from Liverpool by sailing ship in the latter part of November, and are expected to arrive about April. The securing of these boats will make the J. B. A. A. the best equipped rowing club on the Pacific Coast, and will enable them to take part in all the events held in the N. P. A. A. O. regattas.

For the purpose of encouraging rowing among its members several regattas are held during the summer months by the club, and a keen interest is manifested among the rowing members in all the events, as many as sixty oarsmen taking part. These regattas are greatly enjoyed by the general public, who always turn out in good numbers to witness the races.

It must not be considered by the above that the club is simply interested in aquatic sports, handball and basketball being included in its other branches, in which games the association has also showed marked success. Handball tournaments are held annually between the J. B. A. A. and Seattle Athletic Club, at which the James Bay club have generally been successful. A series of matches is also being arranged with other clubs in the city.

Early in the spring of the past year the management of the association decided to make tennis a branch of its sports, and with this object in view a piece of ground was secured on Kingston street, where three modern courts—two clay and one cinder—were laid. Although it was not until late in the summer that these courts were completed, considerable interest was taken by the members, and a club tournament was held at the close of the season. It is the intention of the management to further improve and add to these courts during the present year, and to eventually make the grounds the best appointed ones in the city.

The past year has been the banner one of the association from all aspects, the membership having increased by seventy odd new members, making a total of about 260 active members. In September the by-laws of the association were revised, whereby junior members, of the age of 14 and under 18 are entitled to use the club at certain times; and the admission of lady members is also provided for.

An annual ball is given by the association for the purpose of raising funds for special purposes. These balls are always attended by marked success, and are eagerly looked forward to.

A short description of the club premises may be of interest.

The club house is situated at the foot of Menzies street, facing the harbor, and is two storeys in height, with a floating boat house adjoining. The lower floor of the building is entirely utilized as a gymnasium, and is fully equipped as such, and also contains a first-class handball court. The upper story is divided into card room, reading room, bath rooms, dressing room and offices. In entering the reading room one is struck by the general comfort of the furnishing, as well as by the quality and quantity of the reading matter to be found there. In this room are displayed in a handsome oak cabinet the numerous trophies won by the club on various occasions. The walls are tastefully decorated with banners and photographs of members who have distinguished themselves in different branches of athletics, the principal among them being a large photograph of the late Sergeant W. I. Scott, killed at Paardeberg on the 18th of February, 1900. W. I. Scott, who had been a member of the club since 1894, was always foremost in any sport with which the club was connected; he was one of the famous "Big Four" and also amateur champion sculler of the Pacific Coast for three years. His name will be found on all the prominent trophies in the case, which is sufficient evidence of his prowess as an all-round athlete. The card room is also comfortably furnished, and is the scene of spirited whist tournaments once a week during the winter months, to which visitors are cordially invited. Chess tournaments are also held during the winter months, the club numbering among its members the strongest players in the city. These tournaments are open to all who care to take part.

Turning to the boat house, we find it equipped with all modern racing crafts, and all remaining available space occupied by the private boats and canoes of the members.

With those unfamiliar with the aims and objects of the J. B. A. A. it is difficult to appreciate the advantages which it is possible to derive from membership in such an institution. It is worthy of note that one of the rules which is strictly enforced is that no gambling and no intoxicating liquors are allowed on the premises, which are open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. This of itself should prove a strong recommendation to parents inducing their sons to become members and further promoting the interests of the association in every way in their power. Anyone desiring to become a member of this association can obtain all necessary information from the secretary, Mr. E. P. Johnston, who can be found in the offices of the Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company, in the Five Sisters block, or by writing to him at the club premises.

The trustees of the association are Dr. J. D. Helmcken, D. O'Sullivan, A. J. Dallain, A. E. Todd and W. A. Lawson. The committee of management for the present year is as follows: H. D. Helmcken, K. C., M. P. P., (president); D. O'Sullivan (vice-president), J. H. Lawson Jr., J. C. Bridgman, W. C. Moresby, A. E. Todd, D. Leeming, E. H. Russell, J. Hunter and J. A. McTavish. E. P. Johnston, secretary-treasurer.

Victoria Athletic Club

Although organized as lately as September, 1901, the V. A. C. is of much older growth. It has risen phoenix-like from the ashes of past clubs, amongst which may be mentioned the old Victoria Athletic Club, a strong association, and at one time with a splendid following and considerable wealth, and Foster's School of arms. These all had their day, and for one reason and another fell to pieces. From the record that the present club has made there seems strong ground for hope that the V. A. C. has risen once more, to stay. It has a membership roll, all told, of over one hundred, with a working head in the person of its president, the Rev. W. W. Bolton, and an active executive. Its Honorary President is the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and the Premier, Colonel, the Hon. E. G. Prior is its vice-president. The club from its start has had the experience of Professor Bob Foster to aid it; and possesses an excellent gymnasium, having rented the well known Philharmonic hall from Dr. Milne. This hall, which has seen so many festive gatherings, and whose floor has been lightly tripped over by thousands of gay dancers now sees the young men of the city daily developing muscle, and resounds again with the applause of those who watch the battles royal for supremacy in the various lines in which the club members take part. The "plant" is excellent, and is certainly the most complete in the province. The executive have thrown open the large and commodious reading room to all clubs for their meetings, and night after night councils have been held throughout the year. This has been greatly appreciated, for many of the athletic lines followed in Victoria have no home. It is very much to be regretted that the athletics in the city are so split up, but the V. A. C. has done its best in the present distress, and looks forward hopefully to the time when, like as in Montreal, there shall be formed a Victoria Athletic Association, which will take under its management all the various branches of sport, leaving large freedom for each branch to work out its duties and its destiny. The executive, finding most lines already taken up, have endeavored to make their special work the fostering of pure gymnastics and of boxing. In these they felt that they would be treading on no one's toes, and certainly they have made a remarkable success in each. In gymnastic work they have been able to secure the able assistance of such capable gymnasts as C. Wriglesworth, Mellish, Braden and Erskine. These men have taken in hand the rising generation, and have shown the public again and again what can be done by systematic training. E. Milne, of lacrosse fame, and Neil, Johnson and Baker are young men, but have shown marked capability in gymnastics, and are well capable of carrying on the traditions of their instructors. Boxing was till this year in a somewhat somnolent condition, and few thought it would draw an audience, but the V. A. C. took it up with enthusiasm, and the public have shown again and again their hearty appreciation. To have risen in a year from a state of nothingness to a position to dispense the amateur boxing championship of the province is in itself a high record. This the V. A. C. has done, and it is to its credit also that after wide advertisement the champions to-day are all, save one, members of the club. The splendid exhibitions that have been given by the club have roused the city to a realization that strength and skill and gameness are to be found elsewhere besides on the playing field; and have effectually killed the notion that boxing is rough and brutal. Whilst the amateurs have shown to much advantage, the navy and the army have done their share in building up the high reputation of the V. A. C. The magnificent bouts put up by the present naval champions of the Coast, Messrs. Todd and Northfield, respectively middle and light weight, together with their nervy opponents, Oakley, Clarke and Gainen, will long be remembered. But these are but the beginnings. The executive, not resting upon their laurels, are busy now arranging for Seattle and Portland, and even far-off San Francisco, to send hither their best men to meet in battle ours. Whatever the outcome personally, the sport will be clean and game. The reverend president is at hand at all exhibitions and games, and watches with keen eye to see that all is squarely and honorably carried through. There have been three public exhibitions by the club's gymnasts—the first in the club house in March, the second at Beacon Hill on Victoria Day, the third at the fair grounds. Besides these, the men have given assistance at various outside meetings, and nobly assisted at the Barton benefit in the theatre. The boxing nights have been frequent, the best house being secured when Todd and Oakley met for the second time, and the vanquished on a former occasion then became the victor. That night it was hard to find standing room, though the hall is large. The V. A. C. had last season a senior basketball team, which made fine showing against strong teams. This season they have had intermediate and junior teams, which doubtless will develop as the years go on. They have also organized an indoor baseball team. The executive have made great efforts to pay their way, and have a good name in town as men who are determined to keep out of debt. Those who have charge of the financial end of clubs know what this means and how great a labor it is with many members wholly indifferent to the business end so long as they can put in a good time in the club rooms. The annual meeting is to be held in January, when plans will be laid out for the new year; the constitution and by-laws will be revised after a twelve months' watching of how they work; and a financial statement will be presented, to be made public, so that the city may know just how the club which bears its name has gamely fought its way to the front, and to assure Victoria that it proposes to stay there.

Rugby Football.

Victoria has always boasted of having a good Rugby football team away back in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, when the famous Nanaimo Hornets won all the games they played the Victoria players in all their matches with them kept the spectator guessing as to who was going to win, and they had the honor of being the first team to lower the colors of the Hornets. The match was played at Beacon Hill on Thanksgiving Day, 1894. Victoria won the championship for the season 1894-95. Old players will always remember the gentleman who was captain then, and to whom was due the honor of the team's success. It is not often that a team has the honor of being captained by such a good player as "Johnny" Miller was. Vancouver won the championship for the next two seasons, and then Victoria got together a team that has never been equalled. The championship remained with this city for three seasons, Vancouver capturing the cup in 1901-1902; but it is safe to say that this was owing to the fact that such men as A. T. Goward, Alexis Martin, H. Gillespie, C. Gamble, J. Rithet, K. MacRae, H. Little and others either dropped out or were away from the city.

This year it seemed as if there was very little likelihood of being able to get a team; in fact, three times did the secretary call a meeting before anyone turned up. Finally a few got together and elected the following as officers for the ensuing year: Sir H. P. Pellew-Crease, honorary president; H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., president; Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, V. D., T. B. Hall, Geo. Gillespie and Geo. Jay, vice-presidents; captain, K. Scholefield; sec.-treasurer, B. P. Schwengers; managing committee, Rev. W. W. Bolton, J. A. Rithet and W. C. Moresby. It was found on making a canvass that of last year's players only seven would be able to play this year, and as two of those had been offered places on the All-Canadian team, it was a bad outlook, especially as no new blood had turned up. However, a match was arranged with the United Service at the Canteen grounds, and some good play was evidenced, the club winning easily. Following this a match was played against the Royal Artillery, which was a much better game, being won by the club after a keen contest. The inter-city match for the McKechnie cup (presented by Dr. McKechnie, formerly of Nanaimo) against Vancouver, was played at the Caledonia grounds on the 22nd of November, and resulted in a win by 8 to 3 for Victoria, much to the surprise of everyone. Vancouver papers have of course excused their team, saying that there were six juniors on the team. (Are these so-called juniors ever going to be seniors?) It may be said for Victoria that she had her quota of juniors, and was proud of them, and further, that only six of the players who played in that match had played for Victoria before. The next match will be at Vancouver, on the 10th, and will no doubt be a good game. Practices will be held regularly from now on, and the usual runs every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

Cricket.

It is very interesting to note that a great revival has taken place during the last year in the fine old English game of cricket.

It has been a regrettable fact for the last three or four seasons that Victoria has not been represented by an organized local club, although it has been the custom for a scratch team to be got together to meet teams from Vancouver and the Navy.

Realizing the importance of a local club, a lot of "new blood" got together, and at a preliminary meeting held on March 17, 1902, the present Victoria Cricket Club was organized, which started with a membership of about 60. The old Albion cricket ground at Beacon Hill was selected and a new pavilion was erected; and although the ground was not what it might have been, a very fair pitch was made, and some interesting and well-contested matches were witnessed last summer by lovers of the good old game. However, as previously mentioned in the Colonist, the ground problem has finally been solved, the club having leased part of the Jubilee Hospital grounds, and work is now in progress putting it into shape, although it is feared it will not be in a fit condition to permit of much playing until late next season. In the meantime the Beacon Hill ground will still be retained.

The initial season of the club was most satisfactory in all respects. The club's record is worthy of note; the first eleven having played twenty matches, winning fourteen and only losing six, and the second eleven also had a very successful season, for out of fifteen matches played they proved victorious by eleven. L. S. V. York headed the batting averages for the first eleven with 33.57; while C. B. Deaville showed up well, leading the second eleven with 26.87.

The club is to be congratulated in having such a good bowler as W. N. Binns, some of his performances with the ball being phenomenal, and it is hoped that he will still be in Victoria next summer.

P. Richardson proved himself to be the best bowler in the second eleven, his analysis being 4.19.

A project is on foot to form a Northwest League, embracing teams from the Island, Vancouver, Sound cities, Portland and possibly San Francisco. At a meeting of the representatives from the various clubs held here on September 20, Mr. E. W. Carr-Hilton was appointed secretary of the league.

Several interesting matches were last season played here and also in Seattle and Tacoma, between teams from the latter two cities and Victoria, and although the local team showed themselves to be superior to their opponents, owing no doubt to the fact that they had better opportunities for practice, these matches were always most enjoyable, as a very friendly feeling exists between the members of the V. C. C. and the Sound clubs. Several very pleasant matches were played with the Royal Navy and Garrison teams, and also Nanaimo and Vancouver. The local team are going to try hard and turn the tables on the Vancouver eleven next season. Both games were won by Vancouver this year, owing to the fact, no doubt, that the Victoria batsmen were "funky" of the Vancouver crack bowler, who is an English pro.

The committee are very desirous of increasing the membership, and if any one wishing to join will kindly hand their names to the honorary secretary or any of the committee, it will be appreciated.

As the club will be put to considerable expense in connection with laying out the new grounds, it has been decided to hold a ping-pong tournament at the Dallas hotel on the 6th and 7th of January, and it is to be hoped that the entrance lists will be well filled, and that the tourney will be a financial success.

Following is a list of the officers who were elected for the ensuing season: Honorary president, the Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; honorary vice-presidents, Hon. C. E. Pooley and Dr. J. D. Helmcken; president, Hon. E. Dewdney; vice-presidents, George Gillespie, E. V. Bodwell, K. C., and Hon. Justice Irving; captain, D. Menzies; committee, E. V. Bodwell, K. C., W. B. vice-captain, E. J. Hows; honorary secretary, L. R. Trimen; honorary treasurer, L. S. V. York; management Ransom, W. P. Gooch, E. Carr-Hilton and W. York.

Baseball.

The past season of baseball in Victoria was without a doubt the most successful season of the great American game seen here in years. No local amateur club ever played the number of games or received the large patronage that the "Victorias" received during the past season. The boys played no less than thirty games during the summer, in sixteen of which they came off Victorious. Twenty of the thirty games were played on the local grounds, the team losing but six of their home games. From June 22 until August 23 the boys did not meet with a single defeat, winning during that time thirteen straight games, among the teams defeated being the Everett, Vancouver, Nonpareils and Lavitas of Seattle, the Stanford Alumni team, and several others.

The season was opened on the 3rd of May by the now well-known Pendleton Indians, who were just a bit too strong for the locals. Vancouver was the next team to try conclusions with the Victorias, the visitors winning a splendid game after a ten-inning struggle. The University of California was the attraction for the 24th of May holidays. They defeated the locals in two games—the first one by 5 to 4, the second game being one of the best and longest ever played here, thirteen full innings being played, the Californians winning the game by 13-7.

The season seemed to start most disastrously for the boys, but although they had not won a game as yet, they certainly gave Victorians the finest exhibitions of baseball ever seen here, and the patrons of the game were not slow to appreciate that fact. At the first game with the University of California the attendance was slightly over 3,000, whilst at the second game, despite a light shower, and the regatta as a counter attraction, 1,800 people attended the game.

The first game won by the locals was from the Port Townsend team. After winning one game the boys lost the next game at Vancouver—this game being, however, a disputed one. The Victorias practically threw the game away after the sixth innings, owing to the unfair decisions of the umpire and the refusal of the Vancouver management to appoint another umpire. This game was the last one the boys lost for two months, the Stanford team being the first victims, losing three straight. The crack Everett team came next, being defeated by 5 to 1. Port Angeles, Nanaimo, the Chemawa Indians, the Lavitas, the Nonpareils and Vancouver followed in the order named, each losing to the locals. Then came a string of defeats, commencing with three games by Vancouver—one at home and two on that disastrous trip, when the team, short of the services of Rithet, their first baseman and best batter, Harrison, their best outfielder, and, to make matters worse, Holness' arm going back on him entirely. This left the team in a rather crippled state, but engagements had been made with teams on the Sound, and the club decided that they would not disappoint the teams they had arranged to play, and rather than cancel their dates they played the games with the crippled team, the consequence being that they lost six out of the seven games played on their tour, and also losing their last game of the season at home on Labor Day to Everett.

The club started the season with the following members: B. Schwengers, J. Holness, George Burnes, F. McConnell, G. W. Potts, William Harrison, J. H. Smith, G. H. Haynes, J. A. Rithet, G. Gowen and W. Wriglesworth as players, F. F. Jewell as team manager, and H. Wille as business manager, Wriglesworth, however, after playing four games decided to retire from the team, being unable to get into playing condition. H. A. Goward was taken on the team during the Stanford games.

Taken all in all, the boys did remarkably well in holding their own against the class of teams that they had to compete against. Victoria had one of the few, if not the only, team among those they met, composed entirely of local boys. The majority of the teams they played against had from one to nine paid men on their teams. This speaks extremely well for the ability of the home team.

Among the features of the members' playing during the season was Rithet's splendid first base work, Burnes' work at second, and McConnell's fast work at short; also the developing of Schwengers into a splendid pitcher, and Goward's playing in the field, he having never played on any team before he joined the locals. Of Holness' work in the box during the early and middle part of the season too much cannot be said, his work against Everett on July 1st being wonderful. During the latter part of the season his arm lost its cunning, however, and he could do very little with his opponents. No doubt his arm, after a winter's rest, will be in form for the coming season's work.

The work of the remainder of the team was also above that of the average amateur; all hands worked hard at all times to win out. The boys showed their appreciation of the large patronage they received during the season by practising faithfully and hard and keeping themselves in fine form during the entire season.

For the coming season plans are already under way for the reorganization of the team, and no doubt all the members of last year's team and several of the most promising of the intermediates will join the team for the summer. One thing that the club has more need of than anything else, and what they should have without fail, is a capable coach and captain. Individually the boys are all good players; in fact most of them are far above the average players seen here, but collectively as a team they are very weak. The entire lack of team work is very evident in almost every game. The club should make a strong effort to secure a man capable of teaching the boys the game—that is, teach them the many little tricks of the game that can only be accomplished by a team well drilled in team work, not only in the field, but also at the bat and on the base lines.

Once they get down to good team play they will surprise their friends and patrons, as well as their opponents, by quicker and more brainy work at all times during the game.

In conclusion, a word about the intermediates will not be amiss. The Hillsides, Wanderers, Fernwoods and Capital City nines formed an intermediate league, the two first-named teams tying for the leadership, which is to be played off at the opening of the next season. Several promising players are to be found among the intermediates, some of whom will no doubt be found with the seniors during the coming season. Haley Wilson and K. Hughes, of the Hillsides, are both splendid players in their position, as is also H. McConnell, with the same team. Wilson, besides being a good pitcher, is also a splendid hitter. Hughes and McConnell both need another season with the intermediates to develop them properly. The Wanderers have in Moore and Robertson a splendid battery, Moore being also a good fielder and a hard hitter, while Robertson has all the earmarks of a first-class catcher, his throwing to bases being exceptionally good; and although he still has much to learn about the game, the seniors would not make a mistake in taking him on during the ensuing season. A couple of prominent lacrosse players have also expressed their intention of trying their hand at baseball this coming summer. With the members of last year's team in line and the acquisition of several intermediates, and the probability of a couple of new-comers, the local ball team for 1903 should be even better than the team of the past season.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Active Organization Which Is Doing Splendid Work for City of Victoria.

The gentlemen in whose hands have been placed the task of directing the affairs of the Tourist Association during the year which has just opened, are extremely enthusiastic about the work which they have in hand, much gratified at what has been done in the past, and determined to make the results accomplished during 1903 far exceed what was achieved during 1902 in the direction of making Victoria's multifarious attractions widely known and appreciated.

In a conversation which a Colonist reporter had with the association's traveling representative—Mr. Herbert Cuthbert—the other day, considerable of interest regarding the projected season's work was learned, as was also certain information regarding what has come under the notice of the officers of the association since the last annual report was submitted to the members.

In the first place, it has been demonstrated beyond the possibilities of contradiction that through the efforts of the Victoria Tourist Association a number of additions have been made in recent months to the permanent residents of the city. From inquiries which have been made it is clear that people of means who reside in Manitoba and the Territories are inclined to come here during the winter months. Mr. Cuthbert cites the case of a gentleman who came here a short time ago from Manitoba, intending to spend but a week in the city. He is so impressed with the beauties of the place and its advantageous climatic conditions that he is now about to complete the purchase of a place at Gordon Head.

MAYOR CHARLES HAYWARD (PRESIDENT).

Two others came from points in Eastern Washington and purchased cottages here inside a week. There is every reason to believe that the near future will witness a considerable in-

(Concluded on page 11.)

Victoria Hunt Club.

Among the many sports that Victoria is justly proud of is the Victoria Hunt Club. The objects of the club are cross-country riding and steeplechasing. It had its beginning some 12 or 15 years ago, when a few ardent horsemen gathered together on a Saturday afternoon for a run over the country; but the club was not actually formed until the fall of 1896, when the first meeting was held at the Work Point barracks, when the idea of forming a hunt club was carried out in all its detail.

The club has been most prosperous, owing in no small way to the earnest support of the non-riding members, as well as the active, who are the mainstay of the club. The total membership of the club is some sixty odd; among these can be counted some of the best amateur riders in the country, both at cross-country riding and at steeplechasing. It is not only confined to the gentlemen; the lady riders are second to none, and Victoria has yet to see the lady who can surpass the fair riding members of the V. H. C.

The weekly paper-chases are the main sport of the club. Two of the members, well mounted on good jumpers and horses of fair speed, carrying two saddle-bags, each filled with paper, are given five minutes' start of the balance of the field; the object is to catch the hares. To the layman this might seem easy; all we can say is, let him (or her) come out to one of the meets and try, and they will be of the opinion of some of the members who have not yet had that honor. The hares take a line across country previously arranged by them, dropping paper as they go. Very often they are hard pressed, and they rely on the only means of not being caught by laying a false trail or check; this is done by one of the horses laying a trail of paper in an opposite direction for several hundred yards, then stopping, joining his partner, who has gone on the right course, and after some little time continuing laying paper. Even this ruse does not always work, and the hares have been ignominiously caught. It has been one lady's honor—and only one as far as the records show—who has caught the hares. This happened at Colwood last fall, after a most exciting chase, one of the hares coming down over some sloppy ground; and before he could remount and gallop on, the lady in question and three others were upon them. The hares this season have been caught but twice. On several occasions they barely save their "brush" by a few minutes. One time 30 seconds was all the margin they had to reach "cover." Incidents are both numerous and funny. One especially is worthy of mention. The rider referred to is one who has never missed a meet, and it is his boast that he never will; he was riding a horse that could jump when he felt like it, but on this occasion was not in jumping mood; he tackled a rather stiff four-rail fence; the horse cleared all but the top rail, and, landing heavily on its knees on the other side, threw the rider some ten feet further on; but in some mysterious way the rider's boot caught in the stirrup, and on picking himself up he found he was minus a boot. Another most enthusiastic rider, seeing the spill, ran to his assistance, shouting, "My God, he's lost his leg." The laugh is still on the Good Samaritan.

The spring meet of the club at Colwood is a fashionable as well as the principal sporting event of the year. The meet is generally held on Easter Monday, and judging by the way it is patronized, it is looked forward to by lovers of true sport. There is no such thing as jockeying, and the public is sure of seeing the riders and horses doing their best to win. True, the best horse does not always win, but this is not due to the want of trying, as it is well-known steeplechasing is most uncertain; a horse may have better speed and better jumping abilities than another, but let him make one mistake, and his chance for the race is gone.

The meets so far this season have been the largest in the history of the club, owing no doubt to the very able committee and tireless secretary, who spends a great deal of his time rounding up strangers. How true is the old saying that "everything depends on the farmer." Even the Hunt Club relies upon his graces to allow them to cross his lands, and if approached in a proper manner the permission is never refused; on the contrary, they very often leave their work to put up jumps for the club. The farmer is a keen sport and good judge of a horse, and by no means is the farmers' race at Colwood the least interesting event on the card. He has the club's most earnest thanks for this great privilege.

The standard of the horses of the Hunt Club is very good, both as regards their jumping abilities and pace. Mr. J. D. Pemberton's "Starlight" has the greatest number of wins to his credit, having started in nine races, winning eight. Mr. Elliott's "Min Ovid" has won five events, Mr. T. P. Patton's "Mary Anderson" six out of seven races; the latter mare also holds the club record for high jumping—5 feet 4 inches—which is a remarkable jump for a pony her size, being only 14.2 hands in height.

Besides paper-chasing and race meets the club has held two gymkhanas for horses and ponies, which proved quite a success and afforded plenty of amusement to the numerous spectators at Colwood. The club is in a most flourishing condition, financially and otherwise, having no liabilities. They have about $1,000 of improvements in the grandstand, dressing rooms, tea sheds and on the course generally at Colwood, which is now the prettiest natural race-course on the Coast. At the club's spring meeting it is a sight worth traveling miles to see; one would fancy he was at Sandown, with the fashionably gowned women with the bright silks of the jockeys blended together with the natural beauty of the course, makes one forget his troubles in the keen enjoyment and pleasure of the "sport of kings." There is little doubt, judging from the numbers that turn out at the meets, that the grandest of sports has come to stay in Victoria. Long may it be is the wish of lovers of clean, gentlemanly sport.

SHIPYARDS BUSY DURING PAST YEAR

Many Vessels Built and Repaired in the Local Yards.

The List of Disasters at Sea in the Year Just Passed.

During the past year the local shipyards have been busier than ever, and not only have the shipwrights and ironworkers been kept busy with the repair work of many vessels, but some new steamers have been built. At the Esquimalt marine railway the largest wooden passenger steamer ever built in the province—the Princess Beatrice, which is being built for the C. P. N. Co.'s northern service to the Skeena and way ports—is still under course of construction; and during the year the steamer Venture, a fine twin-screw freighter built for N. P. Shaw & Co., of this city, was launched at the Victoria Machinery Depot, her hull being built there under the supervision of Alex. McDonald, and her machinery being built at the same place. At the same establishment the stern-wheeler Mount Royal was built and sent North last spring, her engines being of novel construction, the shaft of the stern-wheel being hollow, and several other improvements being noticeable in her build. At the Victoria Machinery Depot two steel launches, tenders for the naval authorities, intended for use in connec- with the submarine mining work, are also in course of construction.

The contract was let during the season for the construction of two lumber-carriers for foreign trade—a steel barkentine of a capacity of one million feet, and a four-masted schooner with a similar capacity—both of which, it was stated at the time, were to be built at Esquimalt, but no work has been done so far in this connection.

Among the largest contracts for repair work during the year has been that to H. M. S. Amphion, which struck a reef off St. Charles Island, near Equador, and was repaired at heavy cost at Esquimalt. Another work which kept the shipwrights busy for some time was the repairs to the ship Santa Clara, which cost in the neighborhood of $12,000. This vessel was one of the three which dragged their anchors during the heavy blow of Christmas Day, 1901, and she went ashore on Trial Island.

On Turpel's ways many vessels have been repaired during the year, the shipwrights of this yard being given steady work on many schooners and other vessels. The schooner Fawn, which was stranded in February last on Estavan Island, off Esperanza Inlet, was repaired on this slip; the Oscar and Hattie and Umbrina also had considerable repairs made. The steamers Iroquois and Strathcona, the tug Mystery and other vessels have also been repaired there during the season.

A number of steamers have gone into the dock at Esquimalt to have new propellers fitted, to be overhauled, scraped and painted, etc., amongst these being the Roanoke, Victoria and other larger steam vessels. The last to enter the dry dock during the year just closed was the steamer Edith, which struck some submerged floating obstruction—presumably a sunken wreck—off Cape Flattery, and had to return to port for repairs. She had a number of plates put in her, at a cost of about $30,000. The collier Victoria, which struck a rock in Haro Straits, also had a number of plates put in at Esquimalt. All told, this season has been the busiest on record in the local shipwards.

WRECKS AND ACCIDENTS.

During the past season the losses have been numerous, although not so heavy—at least as far as the Pacific Coast is concerned—as the year before. The first wreck of the year just past—one that involved the loss of many lives—was that of the Pacific Coast S. S. Co.'s steamer Walla Walla, Capt. A. L. Hall, now of the Queen, which was bound from San Francisco, which port she left on January 1st for Victoria, and came in collision with the French bark Max off Cape Mendocino. The blame for this collision was officially placed on the shoulders of Third Officer Hughes, who was lost in the wreck. The collision occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, and forty lives were lost. Many others were rescued from boats and rafts many hours after the good ship Walla Walla had sunk beneath the waves. The Max was badly damaged, but later succeeded in reaching San Francisco in tow of the revenue cutter Manning. Some wreckage from the Walla Walla was found on the shore near Cape Flattery, many miles from the scene of the disaster, months after the vessel had gone down, and oars were found on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Vancouver Island coast. None of the lost passengers' bodies were ever recovered.

On the same date, although news of the wreck was not received until several days later, the British steamship Bristol, Capt. James McIntyre, met her fate on Green Island, near Dixon Entrance, Alaska, 40 miles from Port Simpson. The vessel was coal laden, from Ladysmith to Douglas Island, and went ashore in a blizzard, striking at 11 o'clock at night. Capt. McIntyre sounded the well and found the vessel badly damaged, but as she seemed impaled on a sharp rock he refused to abandon her. After 21 of the 28 men aboard had made their way ashore, the Bristol was seen to give a lurch and go down by the stern. Capt. McIntyre and six of his brave crew went to their fate in the vessel. The Bristol for many years had been operated between the British Columbia coal ports and San Francisco, under the name of the Costa Rica, being all the while commanded by Captain McIntyre.

On February 16 the sealing schooner R. I. Morse, of Victoria, capsized off Cape Blanco in a gale. Six men clung to the wreckage for many hours, and were finally rescued by the steamer Umatilla. One man was lost. The schooners Umbrina and Oscar and Hattie were badly damaged about the same time, and were obliged to return to port for repairs.

On the 7th of the same month the sealing schooner Laura Pike, dismasted, was abandoned off Cape Mendocino. She floated about, a submerged menace to coast shipping, for several weeks, but finally broke up on the Vancouver Island coast.

In March but one loss was reported—the schooner Reporter going ashore at the Cliff House, near San Francisco, and becoming a total loss. Her crew was saved. In April and May two coal ships were lost, being burned at sea. The Frankistan and Fannie Kerr, both carrying coals from Newcastle to San Francisco, were found to be on fire, and were, as a last resort, abandoned by the crews, which found life unbearable aboard on the heated decks. On April 3 the Frankistan, 300 miles off the coast of California, was found to be afire. Two days later the crew took to the boats, with no hope of assistance short of San Francisco. A favorable breeze brought the schooner H. C. Wright along the following day, and the crew, together with the master and his wife, were taken aboard and landed in San Francisco. The Frankistan was seen dismantled and partly submerged, and undoubtedly sank from sight soon after. The same fate overtook the Kerr when she was 800 miles from Kanai, one of the Hawaiian group, but after the hatches were blown off by a terrific explosion and flames shot aloft to consume the rigging, the order to "take to the boats" was given, and, despite the nasty sea running, the unfortunate crew started on the long pull to the Hawaiian group, and, strange to relate, every soul aboard reached shore, the master's boat making land, while the two others were picked up by passing steamers. The Kerr burned for several weeks, and was plainly visible to all shipping passing that way. She finally sank.

The past summer saw the closing chapter to a story of marine disaster which had its beginning the year previous, when the German ship H. F. Glade, wheat-laden, sailed out through the Golden Gate, bound for Cork. From the moment the tug dropped her on the evening of October 19, 1901, until June 25 of the year now closed, the Glade formed the centre around which revolved a fierce gamble on the part of those who, under the somewhat respectable sounding title of "reinsurance," wager for and against the ultimate safety of men's lives and men's ships. The Glade will go down in history as one of the most complete mysteries in marine disaster. Her fate will never be known, and whether she sailed many days and went down within sight of her destination or whether she sank the night the tug dropped her is a matter that will always be open to conjecture. Speculation to the tune of approximately a million dollars was indulged in by those who wrote and re-wrote the "risks," and the gamblers in London and Liverpool who bet against the vessel cleaned up a healthy sum when the fateful words went forth from Lloyd's famous agency, "H. F. Glade missing." The bulk of the losses thus sustained fell upon the San Francisco speculators.

Conspicuous among the losses through abandonment, made necessary by the leaky condition of the packets were those of the pioneer bark Ceylon, which was left by her crew between Layson and Honolulu, laden with guano, and the schooner Otelia Pederson. The Ceylon was an ancient craft, and while proceeding under light, favorable breezes to her destination, seemed to suddenly open in her seams. Water poured into her in torrents, and Captain Miller saw no way for the safety of himself and his men but to abandon. The Otelia Pederson was abandoned south of Formosa, after a loosing battle with a typhoon. The crew was picked up by the gunboat Princeton and landed at Yokohama, and later the vessel washed ashore at Formosa, where her lumber cargo was salvaged by the natives.

The Louis Walsh was driven ashore from her anchorage at Dutch Harbor in the terrific gale of October 14, and one life was lost. In September previously the pioneer schooner Courtney Ford, formerly the brig of that name, went ashore on Glenn Island and became a total loss. Her crew escaped, but later three men were drowned from the boat while seeking relief from neighboring natives.

The schooner South Bend, of this port, the General Siglin and the Dawson City are still overdue from the North, and believed to be lost.

VICTORIA CLEARING HOUSE.

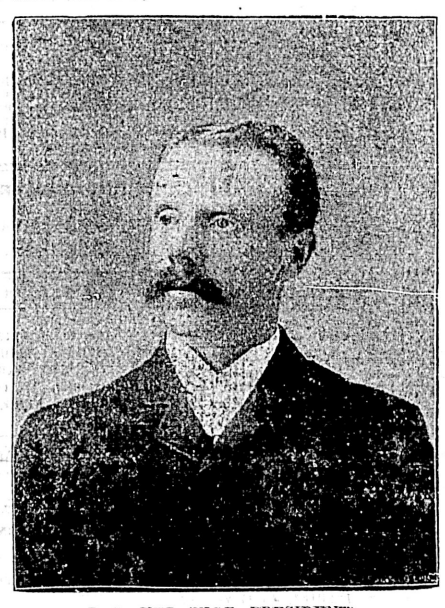
The total bank clearings, as reported by the Victoria Clearing House, for the year 1902 aggregated $28,780,754.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

(Continued From Page Ten.)

flux of people from Manitoba and the Territories—people who have made a competence in farming and who are now seeking a more congenial clime in which to spend the declining years of life. The Association intends to make a particular effort to bring the attractions of Victoria prominently before such people.

The association is now preparing an outline of the work it intends doing during the year just entered upon. It will be more pretentious and far-reaching in its effects than anything attempted last year. Additional literature is being added constantly as the association grows in importance, and with the experience already gained this literature will be circulated in the very best advantage. Subscription lists for the obtaining of funds for providing more literature will be circulated very shortly.



D. R. KER (VICE-PRESIDENT).

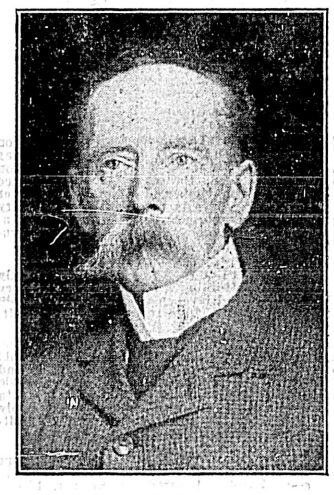
Already over 5,000 copies of the book, "Picturesque Victoria," have been distributed all over the world; and applications are constantly being received for more copies at the tourist headquarters from people who have never seen Victoria, and probably in many instances had not heard of it until the booklet was placed in their hands by some friend. It is thus impossible to estimate the results which will be accomplished by the circulation of such literature. Mr. Cuthbert does not think that any tourist resort on the continent is getting any more publicity than Victoria. Letters have been received from prominent officials in Montreal, New York and Winnipeg, asking for some of the literature issued by the Victoria Tourist Association.

It is certain that the attractions which Victoria will have to offer visitors during the present year will be greater than during the past season. Mr. Cuthbert says there is every probability of a splendid hotel and hydropathic establishment being established shortly, though for various reasons no particulars of the project are available for publication.

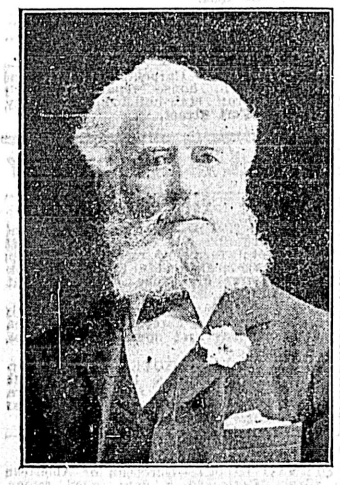
It is intended to put a large pleasure launch on the run up and down The Arm during the summer months; and it is hoped also to arrange for one to be available for special trips to Esquimalt and Oak Bay. Arrangements will also be made to have a four-horse tally-ho coach leave the tourist rooms every day for the beach drives, during the height of the tourist season. It is not improbable also that an electric tally-ho will be engaged for a similar service.

Mr. Cuthbert favors a special effort being made by the property owners to "put their houses in order," so that the visitor may get a good impression of the city at first glance. To this end he suggests that a painting crusade should be inaugurated in the early spring—that is, that people owning houses which need a coat of paint should give them the same. It might be a little expensive to do this, but the people would be protecting their own property. Mr. Cuthbert also favors property owners straightening their fences where such improvement is needed, the cleaning up of the sides of all principal streets, and the placing in repair of all the city sidewalks.

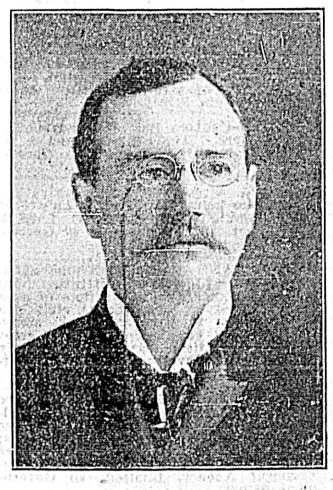
L. G. McQUADE (VICE-PRESIDENT).



FRANK I. CLARKE (VICE-PRESIDENT).



A. B. FRASER, SR. (TREASURER).



HERBERT CUTHBERT (SECRETARY).

In connection with the work of the association this year, it may be mentioned that all the principal railroads are going to place Victoria on an equality with all the Coast resorts in the matter of special rates.

—THE—

Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO

PAID-UP CAPITAL $8,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 2,652,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES, over 70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE.-60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

The bank has 80 branches extending throughout Canada and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon District:

ATLIN. CRANBROOK. DAWSON. FERNIE. GREENWOOD. KAMLOOPS. LADYSMITH. NANAIMO. NELSON. N. WESTMINSTER. SANDON. VANCOUVER. VICTORIA. WHITE HORSE.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. SEATTLE. PORTLAND. SKAGWAY.

Savings Bank Department—Gold dust purchased and every description of banking business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED $4,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP 2,923,800
REST 2,485,288

DIRECTORS.

T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President.
Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.
W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO—Essex, Fergus, Galt, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Listowell, North Bay, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Colborne, Rat Portage, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto, Welland, Woodstock.

BRANCH IN QUEBEC—Montreal.

BRANCHES IN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Cranbrook, B. C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Ferguson, B. C.; Golden, B. C.; Nelson, B.C.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Regina, Assa.; Rosthern, Sask.; Revelstoke, B. C.; Strathcona, Alta.; Vancouver, B. C.; Victoria, B. C.; Winnipeg, Man.; Wetaskiwin, Alta.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—"Lloyds' Bank, Limited," 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York—Bank of Montreal; Bank of the Manhattan Company. Chicago—First National Bank. San Francisco—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank. Portland, Oregon—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank. Seattle, Wash—Seattle National Bank.

AGENTS IN PARIS, FRANCE—Credit Lyonnaise.

DRAFTS SOLD available to all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

Municipal and other Debentures purchased.

Letters of Credit issued negotiable at Branches of STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., in Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia.

Victoria Branch, Corner Government and Broughton Streets.

J. S. GIBB, Manager.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO.

LIMITED.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF

STOVES

...AND...

RANGES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

DON'T BUY AN IMPORTED STOVE WHEN YOU CAN BUY THE HOME-MADE ARTICLE FOR LESS MONEY.

A CALL AT THEIR STORE-ROOMS ON STORE STREET AND PEMBROKE STREET WILL CONVINCE YOU

PLATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES IS NOW EXECUTED BY COPMETENT WORKMEN

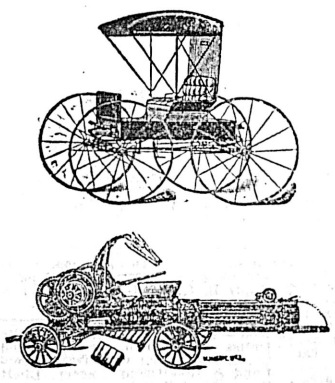
GIFTS FOR FATHER, SON AND BROTHER

DENT'S GLOVES $1.25, $1.50, $1.75
SILK HANDKEROHIEFS, all prices.
FANCY BRACES ..... 50c. to $2.50
SMOKING JACKETS $6.00
DRESSING GOWNS ..... $9.00, $10.00, $11.00 and $12.00
UMBRELLAS ..... 75c. to 30c.
NIGHT SHIRTS ..... 75c. to $3.50

ARTHUR HOLMES

78 Yates Street, Corner Broad

Call and See



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Feed and Ensilage Cutters
Hay Presses
Vehicles, Builders' Hardware
Mining Supplies

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

Corner Government and Johnson Sts., Victoria

The E. B. Eddy Co.

HULL, CANADA

Manufactures the Best Matches in the World.

Victoria, Eagle, Little Comet, Headlight and King Edward Parlor Matches and Wax Vestas.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 45. Effective October 25th, 1902.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	3:00	7:06
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	4:20	5:46
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:00	5:06
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	6:05	4:00
	P.M.				
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	6:41	3:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	7:03	3:32

Through Tickets to Crofton.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, $2. Return, $3.

Through Tickets Victoria to Alberni

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning leaves Alberni Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, single, $5.20, return, $8.65.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good Saturdays and Sundays.

A special rate of one dollar in effect from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake. Tickets good Saturdays and Sundays.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

S. A. STODDART'S

JEWELERY STORE

63 and 65 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Solid Silver Stemwind Watches, Waltham, Elgin, Dueber and a variety of other first class watches from $6 00
8-Day Striking Clocks from $3 00
Splendid Ornamental Iros, Enamel and Bronze Clocks, from $6 00
Diamonds, first water ..... $100 a Carat

TYEE COPPER CO.

SMELTING WORKS AT

LADYSMITH

PREPARED TO PURCHASE ORES. CONVENIENT TO THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY OR THE SEA.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER

NORTHWESTERN

SMELTING & REFINING CO.

BUYERS OF

Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.

LOCATION OF WORKS

CROFTON, Vancouver Island, B. C

For INFORMATION about the resources and opportunities of British Columbia read the

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MINES
LUMBER
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AGRICULTURE

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BROAD STREET, VICTORIA
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Patronize Home Industry

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THE B. C. MARKET COMPANY, LTD.

Wholesale and Retail Butchers and Packers

Victoria Branch ..... Cor. Government and Yates Sts., Tel. 2.
Vancouver Branches ..... 202 Carrall and 435 Granville Sts.

COMPARE OUR PRICES AND SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKED MEATS	SUGAR CURED	SELECTED.
CHOICE SELECTED HAMS		22c. per pound
BREAKFAST BACON		22c. per pound
CHOICE PICNIC HAMS		15c. per pound

LARD (our own rendering) in 10-pound, 5-pound and 3-pound tins, 15c. per pound.

Our SAUSAGE is the finest made. Fresh every day.

FRESH MEAT SHIPMENTS by Boat and Express a Specialty.

Try Quaker Brand

Peas and Corn

These goods are of the best quality and have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them during the holidays.

Quaker Petit Pois

Are superior to the best French brand on the market.

Mowat & Wallace, Grocers

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Comments and.... Miscellaneous Siftings.

T. H. TWIGG.

Meetings in Labor Hall this week:
Musicians .... Today, 2:30 p.m.
Carpenters .... Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Painters .... Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Garment Workers ...... Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Tailors .... Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Street Ry. Men .... Tuesday, 2:00 p.m.
Blacksmiths .... Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Leather Workers ... Wednesday, 7:15 p.m.
T. & L. Council .... Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Shipwrights .... Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Stonecutters .... Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Electrical Workers .... Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

EQUALITY.

ALL men are equal in God's sight:
There is no black and there is no white;
There is no high and there is no low;
There is no friend and there is no foe;
And earthly passion and earthly pride
The glance of the Godhead cannot abide.
The petty distinctions of rank and caste
Are shriveled and shrunk in the furnace blast
Of God's great love when the angel Death
Has stilled the heart beats and stopped the breath
And the gates of heaven as wide do swing
For the lowliest peasant as the lordliest king,
And the fires of hell burn just as bright
For the rich or poor, for the black or white.
—New York Sun.

LABOR CANDIDATES.

FOR ALDERMEN.

North Ward—W. F. Fullerton and Ed. Bragg.

South Ward—J. Parker.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Wm. McKay and T. H. Twigg.

Meetings in the interests of the Labor candidates seeking municipal honors will be held as follows:
Spring Ridge, January 6.
Semple's Hall, Victoria West, January 8.
Creamer's Hall, January 9.
Workers' meeting, Labor Hall, January 10.
South Park School, January 12.
North Ward School, January 13.
Labor Hall, January 14.

The work of the energetic committee who are campaigning for the Labor candidates seeking municipal honors is telling. From every section of the city reports of sub-committees give assurance of the election of the Labor representatives.

Mr. J. M. Campbell will read a paper on "The New Education" before an open meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in Labor Hall to-morrow night. All are invited.

On Wednesday night the Trades and Labor Council elect officers for the ensuing term. A warm contest is expected for the presidency.

A meeting of leather workers on horse goods will be held in Labor Hall on Wednesday evening at 7:15 for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organization.

A millionaire's quarterly magazine has appeared in London, owned by Sir George Newnes and edited by A. G. Temple. Only 500 copies of each issue are to be printed, and the price is 10 guineas a copy.

Five English hatmakers who traveled from Liverpool to Sydney, Australia, under contract to work have been deported under the Immigration Act. Much indignation is felt in England.

Rev. George W. McDonald, formerly pastor of a Long Island Baptist church, has gone into the saloon business. Mr. McDonald says he can reach the masses by being a saloonkeeper, but he couldn't as a minister.

The Bricklayers' International Union meets in Memphis, Tenn., a week from to-morrow.

Paris (France) waiters have revolted against the tip system, and have made a union demand for regular wages.

Within the past five years the labor organizations of New York state have increased in membership 75 per cent.

By 59 votes to 5 the Northumberland (England) miners' delegates have refused to adopt a scheme to reduce the coal output.

The library of the late Amos J. Cummings, New York congressman and editor, is to be given to the home founded at Colorado Springs, Col., in 1892 by the International Typographical Union.

The Kingston waterworks, controlled by the municipality, had a revenue last year of $31,741.34.

Hongkong (China) professional rat catchers have formed a union, and have struck for higher pay. Los Angeles Typographical Union should import some of the strikers.

In the past five years the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' Association has grown from 8,000 to 60,000 in membership.

The tour of the British Industrial Commission to the United States, the expenses of which were borne by Mr. Moseley, is now at an end, and the members are returning home. The conclusions reached are extremely varied, but the delegates are convinced that the British workman is still the best in the world, and, given the same tools and opportunities, is able to hold his own against all-comers. They have not found that Americans work harder than Englishmen, but rather the contrary, although the hours in most trades are longer in the Old Country.

As regards the conditions of life and living, England is preferred to the United States. While more money is earned by American workmen, cost of living is much higher than in England, and "at the week-ends there is nothing for the workers to brag about."

John A. Flett, president of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, organized three unions and a Trades and Labor council in one week at Chatham, Ontario.

It will cost a union printer an even dollar every time he is caught buying non-union-made tobacco.

It is expected James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union will pay the local union a visit in February.

Here is another argument for the eight-hour day based on the "live and let live" policy:

One hundred men work 800 hours at eight hours per day; likewise eighty men working ten hours per day perform 800 hours of labor. Therefore the eight-hour day would give employment to 100 men where 80 are now employed. The eight-hour workday would likewise decrease the competition in the labor market and thus increase the rate of wages.

The immense majority of workingmen must remain to the end workingmen, and that only, in spite of all the assertions that are made that "every man can become rich if he will only economize." They must have adequate wages for their labor, a well-regulated home and proper representation in the government that they support. "God helps those who help themselves."—Ex.

In 1776 bricklayers received 50 cents for fourteen hours; in 1850, $1.75 for twelve hours; in 1902, $4.80 for eight hours. This remarkable increase in wages, especially in later years, is attributed to organization, and shows what a trades-union does for its members. The brick-layers, in the past ten years, have expended $1,500,000 for benevolent purposes.

A bill has passed the French chamber of deputies forbidding public and private employment of more than six days a week.

Chicago potato-peelers have organized a union with a membership of 200.

At the municipal election in Terre Haute, Indiana, the following was submitted to the popular vote: "Are you in favor of giving all the city printing to papers or offices authorized to use the Union label?" The returns showed 5,673 votes for, and 1,984 against.

A world linotype trust is being formed. The price of these machines is exorbitant at the present time. The trust aims at still further advancing the price.

John D. Rockfeller has presented his eighth million dollars to his university in Chicago.

New Zealand has a population of 765,668, and pays $1,000,000 a year to old-age pensioners.

A vote taken of the parents of the school children in Ottawa on the question of home lessons, decided in favor of the system by a vote of 1,775 for, and 837 against.

Marshall Field, now worth about $40,000,000 was a country grocer.
Potter Palmer, worth about $15,000,000, was a farmer.
Sir Thomas Lipton, now worth about $35,000,000, had one small tea store.
John Wannamaker, now worth about $10,000,000, was a salesman.
Nelson Morris, now worth about $20,000,000 was a small butcher.

A correspondent in the International Blacksmiths' Journal suggests as a way to build up the treasury to assess every member who has had his wages increased through the union, the amount of his raise for one month in each year. If such a course was adopted by all international unions it would be within the mark to say that not one union would have a reserve fund of less than $1,000,000 in three years.

The son of J. P. Murray, Toronto, left the Technical shool owing $15 for tuition. Mr. Murray refused to pay the bill because the envelope enclosing the account bore the union label. Mr. Murray will be sued by the board.

After a long trial in the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, the case of the Taff Vale Railroad Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants, involving many questions of the utmost importance to trades unionism, has resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. The case arose out of the strike of the Taff Vale railway men in August, 1900. The strike lasted eleven days, and in consequence, according to Sir Edward Clarke's opening statement, the railway company lost £27,000. The company allege that the strike was brought about by the defendants maliciously conspiring together to molest and injure the company's business, or that at least there was an unlawful combination on the part of the society and Mr. Bell, M. P., the general secretary; Mr. Holmes, the organizer in South Wales, and the three trustees of the funds of the society. The House of Lords previously decided that the union might be sued. Justice Wills reserved his decision on the question of damages till the next sitting of the court.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—At Union Club, a waiter. Unexceptional references required. Apply to Steward. j1

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Situation as gardener and florist. Good references. J. H., Colonist office. j3

SITUATION WANTED—As bookkeeper, tutor or typist; town or country. Temporary or permanent. Address W. H. Wordingham, G. P. O., Victoria, B. C. j3

WANTED—Situation by Protestant Japanese, housework. Excellent reference. Address P. A., Colonist. j1

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation as daily governess in family or school. Address Meta, Colonist office. j3

ENGLISHWOMAN, aged 30, requires position as housekeeper or position of trust. Good needlewoman and nursing understood. Apply Housekeeper, Hotel Grand, Vancouver. j1

WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO RENT—From 1st February, furnished house in good locality, eight or more rooms, and garden, by the year or three years' lease. Capt. Davidson, 47 Vancouver street. d30

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A long chain with a locket with three pearls and initialed L. L. M. Apply 73 Yates street, and receive reward. j3

LOST—Gold extension bracelet. Finder please return to Colonist office and receive reward. j3

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A Gordon setter dog pup, 10 months old, with my name and address on collar. Return to J. Sewell, 23 Catherine street, Victoria West. Reward. j3

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Comfortable furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan street. d30

TO LET—Large front room, nicely furnished. 170 Johnson street. d28

TO LET—Nice furnished rooms. Apply 162 Government street. d28

TO LET—Furnished rooms with all conveniences. 182 Fort street. d27

TO LET—Three rooms furnished complete for housekeeping, with use of piano and sewing machine, $15.00 per month. Two rooms (small light housekeeping) $10.00 per month. Newly furnished front rooms, $5.00 per month. 118 Douglas street, cor. Cormorant street. d25

TO LET—Large comfortable rooms, all modern conveniences; electric light, etc. Suitable for business men and clerks. Apply after 7 p. m. to 60 Rae street. d18

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentleman or housekeeping suite. Apply 46 Henry St. d28

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

MRS. D. MORRISON, 204 Superior street, is prepared to take a limited number of boarders. Large, well-furnished rooms, excellent table. On car line. Terms on application. d30

MRS. ENGELHART, 38 Birdcage Walk, is prepared to take a limited number of boarders. Large, well furnished rooms, excellent table. Convenient to car line and within five minutes' walk centre of city. Terms on application. d13

TO LET—Pleasant room with board. Terms moderate. Apply 45 Menzies St. d24

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished cottage, all modern conveniences. Apply Pemberton & Sons; 4 Fort street. d28
ton & Sons, 34 Fort street. d28

TO RENT—A flat of four unfurnished rooms. Apply 61 Herald street. n26

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

TO RENT—FARMS.

A GOOD FARM at Nicola and one at Alberni, can be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf Street, 25x70, A1 location and in good condition; rent, $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—A large schoolroom containing kindergarten furniture and apparatus. Apply at once for particulars at 1 Stanley avenue, morning. j3

TO LET—Field for pasturage on Blanchard street, between Queen's, Pembroke and Quadra streets. Heisterman & Co. d30

TO RENT—Good pasture for horses. Inquire 236 Yates Street. Telephone 847.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAY SCHOOL—Miss G. C. Fox, 36 Mason Street. Miss Fox, teacher of piano, same address.

DRAWING, painting and all classes of art instruction, including mechanical drawing, at Studio, 50½ Government street. Prospectus of Martindale, art master. d7

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Pony and cart, both perfect condition. Apply Victoria Transfer Stables. j3

FOR SALE—A fresh calved cow. Apply 15 Coburg street, James Bay. j1

FOR SALE—Fruit trees, etc. New Catalogue post free. Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria, B. C. d30

FOR SALE—5,000 pairs new boys', men's women's rubber shoes from 10c. per pair, at Eden's Junk Store, 125 Fort, near Blanchard. d23

FOR SALE—Elegant sailing yacht, 17 tons, 60 feet length, completely rigged and furnished. Almost new. Enquire 426 Bailey Building, Seattle, Wash. d20

FOR SALE—Canary birds, good singers. Prices reasonable. Apply to Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street, upstairs. n16

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at half the prices you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St. H. Stadthagen, the Indian trader.

PHRENOLOGY.

MISS BEST—Phrenologist and Palmist; gold medalist. No. 80 Pandora street. Office hours 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. d5

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Lot No. 6 of Suburban five-acre lot No. 16, Victoria City. The lot fronts on Cameron street, and is situate to the east of Jay's Nursery, Cook street. On the property is a four-roomed cottage. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply at No. 128 North Park street. d20

FOR SALE—Three handsome residences, with acreage, in a most desirable locality. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

ABOUT seven acres, four miles from city, all under cultivation; splendid cottage, barn and outhouses; 75 fruit trees; overflowing spring. Price, $2,500 cash, or can be had on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FULL-SIZED CORNER LOT, with modern cottage, containing five rooms and bathroom, with hot and cold water; electric lighting; good stable; price moderate; can be purchased by instalment. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

CLOTHES CLEANED, pressed and repaired at shortest notice, at 142 Yates St., opposite Dominion hotel. Work guaranteed. James Dupen. d2

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

$350—Cottage, four rooms, in Spring Ridge near car line. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street.

$500—Five-roomed house, barns, etc., two lots. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

10-ROOMED MODERN DWELLING, beautifully situated, with half an acre of ground; one of the best locations in the city; $6,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$1500—Large corner lot and 5-roomed cottage, in good repair. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2100—6 roomed cottage, hot and cold water; garden with fruit trees. One of the best locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. n7

$2,100—Four cottages on Cook street, always rented; cheap at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Two-story house, seven rooms; nice garden and good neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,000—Modern seven-room dwelling, in first-class shape, nice garden and good neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,400—Three cottages at this price, situate on North Park Street, five rooms each, with bath; well located and always rented at a good figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100—Seven-roomed cottage, with sewer connections, on car line and close to centre of town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$950—Corner lot and five-room cottage at Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,200 will purchase three houses, centrally located (only 10 minutes from post office), always rented at a good figure; cheap, in order to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Seven-roomed two story dwelling, lot 47x120; sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4 750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance; situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$800—Corner lot and two five-roomed cottages ($800 each); will be sold on very easy terms Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST END.

$1300—A1 cottage, stone foundation, 6 rooms hot and cold water, bath, etc. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1150—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barns, chicken houses, etc; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—New six-room cottage, with four lots, outbuildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800—Five roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and outbuildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

JAMES BAY.

$3,000—Modern 2-story dwelling in very good condition, and well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$4,000—Very fine modern bungalow, with excellent view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100—Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,600—Handsome modern residence and large water-lot, only ten minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,600—Very good five-roomed cottage, bath, etc.; good garden; lot 50x120 feet, in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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$2,500—Seven-room cottage and large lot, on Dallas road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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$2,000—About half an acre of ground, six-roomed house on water-front, good garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,700—Two lots, good cottage and stable, garden and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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$2,000—Six-room cottage, well situated, one acre of ground; stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

THE ARM—Seven-room modern dwelling, well situated; over two acres of land; large frontage on road and water; $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—Corner lot and good cottage, six rooms; bath, etc.; garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., full sized lot, fruit trees, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$600—Two lots, good cottage, barns, etc.; planted with fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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$500—Good 4-roomed cottage, full-sized lot, stable, chicken house, etc. All in first class order. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n12

$950—Six-roomed house, garden, with fruit trees, chicken houses, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

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TWO LOTS on main thoroughfare, James Bay, can have sewer connection, $700 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

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160 ACRES—Metchosin District, $500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

80 ACRES—Metchosin District, $150. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

60 ACRES—Cordova Bay, water frontage; $60 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—350 acres, 90 under cultivation; A1 barns, house, etc.; orchards, very good land; easy distance of Victoria; can also arrange to buy live stock, improvements, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

50 ACRES, four miles from the city, partly under cultivation; soil, rich black loam; price, $50 per acre. This is part of one of the best farms in the district. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LARGE TRACTS of meadow land for sale at low prices, situate on the Matsqui and Sumas prairies. Also an A1 farm on the Delta; will subdivide. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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SOMENOS—50 acres, partly under cultivation, balance bench and swamp; modern five-room dwelling house, well finished and partly furnished; large barn and stables, dairy sheds, chicken houses, etc.; $2,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

25 ACRES, four miles from the city, partly under cultivation; soil, rich black loam; price, $50 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT—360 acres, twelve miles from Kamloops; 150 acres cultivated, 50 acres rich bottom land, balance pasture; good buildings; has frontage on lake; two streams of running water; stage twice weekly. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

OVER 4,000 acres of crown grant lands on Vancouver Island, chiefly spruce and fir, at a very reasonable price. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LAKE HILL ESTATE—Ten acres of good land, open to offer; anything reasonable will be submitted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LAKE DISTRICT—Seven acres, partly under cultivation, with cottage, $750. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,700—22½ acres, seven miles from Victoria; 14 acres under cultivation (3 in orchard of 200 bearing trees); six-room cottage, with bath, etc.; barns and outhouses, all fenced. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$17,000—Over 500 acres, within six miles of Victoria; 100 acres under cultivation; many good buildings, orchards, streams, etc.; liberal terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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FOR SALE

Two acres and large, modern dwelling fronting on salt water, boat house, good stabling, conservatory, etc. Reasonable terms.

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ONE ACRE in the North End, all cleared; well situated; open to offer. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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SIX LOTS—Only five minutes from the centre of the city, 40x165, all cleared and ready for building upon. Average price, $450 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two acres of ground opposite the Canteen. Open to offer. Must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$300—Good lot on Johnson Street, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—One acre, running through to old Esquimalt Road, well located; $800. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$200—A beautiful lot on Craigflower Road, near Gorge; faces south; $200. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HEYWOOD ESTATE—Also offering lots near the Fountain at greatly reduced prices. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government street.

$560—Two lots in James Bay, ten minutes from post office, $300 each. Apply B C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$700—Very nice full-sized lot on Humboldt Street, near Park Road, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$650—Lot on Vancouver Street near Richardson; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Beautiful building site, commanding fine view of the Straits (three lots), for $1,200. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,200—Full-sized lot on Yates Street, close to Douglas; suitable for any business Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

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$1,000—Two large lots at this price, close to Douglas Street; suitable for business or residences; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

METCHOSIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; $10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings, etc.—two at $1,600, one at $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ROSS BAY—Nine acres, good soil and ready for cultivation; fine site; commands view of Straits; cheap. Apply 45 Government Street.

60 ACRES—Cadboro Bay, water frontage; $60 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,550—5¼ acres, all under cultivation; seven-room house, barns, etc.; only three miles from city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile); 200 acres—75 under cultivation, 100 cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five-room house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all description; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—108 acres, water frontage; good six-room modern dwelling, barns out-houses, etc.; 35 acres under cultivation; orchard of 250 trees; balance all good land, with heavy timber cut; $6,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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SOOKE—670 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,000—Five acres, all under cultivation; houses, barns, etc.; only 3¼ miles from city; soil, rich black loam; can also buy acreage of equal quality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

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STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates, $2 a day; good rooms. First-class cafe in connection.

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